The Bombay Chronicle

TRADE & ENGINEERING SUPPLEMENT

BOMBAY, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 27, 1929. REGD. NEWSPAPER NO. B 1065.

Machinery, Processes & Appliances

NEW HOSIERY MACHINERY

—:o:—

HAND KNITTING MACHINES.

Lately two new models of Knitting Machines have been introduced on the market, viz., the Circular Machine OMEGA and a jacquard Machine, model H. J. by the Aktiebolaget Per Perssons Vaf- Och Stickmaskin, Stockholm, Sweden. Patents covering these novelties have been applied for in all countries and they have already been conceded to partly.

These machines are characterized as Swedish products of not only high class designing but also of constant exercise of inventive skill. All the work is done to gauges, making all parts interchangeable. Every part subjected to considerable wear has been strengthened so as to avoid breakage as much as possible. Duplicate parts are always kept on hand to insure immediate replacement in case of accident and it is only necessary to state the number stamped on the part required.

PERSSON'S FLAT JACQUARD MACHINE MODEL HJ.

—:o:—

On this machine Jacquard designs are knitted in a marvelously simple and cheap way. Everyone familiar with the operation of Flat Machines will be able to knit the most complicated patterns without any special teaching. The handling of this new machine is almost as simple as that of the common models.

The remarkable advantages of this new Jacquard machine in comparison with those already existing in the market are as follows:—

The grouping of needles and the changing of colours for every design take place quite 'automatically.' This means that the operator never needs to change any part of the machine during the knitting procedure and, therefore, it is not necessary to bear mind; that the most adjustments in design, colours or complicated patterns are knitted as certainly and simply as plain fabrics; that an inaccurate pattern never can be obtained; that the correct colour always is put in use at the right moment and that the machine needs not to be stopped when the colour is to be changed.

This new machine does away with the use of jacquard-chains and pattern-cards, and it 'works with common needles' interchangeable with those of the standard machines, which is a great advantage.

Changing from one design to another takes place in less than 'half a minute' and from jacquard to common knitting 'almost instantly.'

The machine knits the old range of stithes as easily as a standard machine, and is, moreover, very suitable for making stripes.

Perssons' Circular Machine Model "Omega".

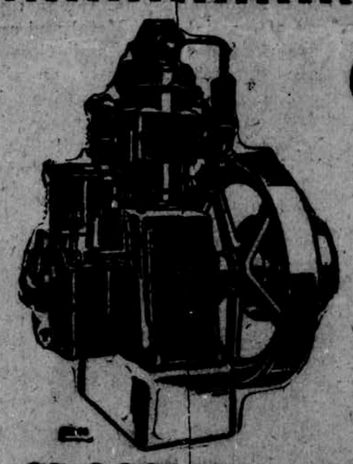
Perssons' Flat Standard Machine Models E, F, G, and H.

BHARAT

TILES

"Far from being worn out, they seem to improve with use"— Sir Byramji Jeejibhoy.

Bharat Flooring Tiles Co.,
20, Apollo Street, Fort, ... BOMBAY.



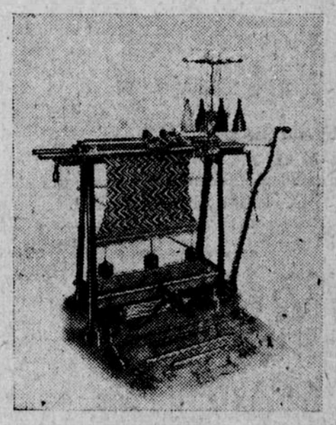
Oil & Gas Engines
FOR ALL PURPOSES.
CROSSLEY BROTHERS LTD.
138, MEDOWS STREET,
BOMBAY.

ACME BOILER COMPOSITION
THE ONLY
Safe, effective and economical ANTI-INCRUSTATOR
FOR
Stationary, Locomotive and Marine BOILERS
FOR 40 YEARS it has stood the Test of Time and Reputation.
Highly Certified by Leading Chemists and Experts.
N. E. PUNEGAR & Co.,
MILL, GIN Etc. Furnishers,
Apollo Street, Fort, :: :: :: :: :: BOMBAY.

PERSSONS' FLAT STANDARD MACHINE MODELS E, F, G AND H.

—:o:—

These machines are all of standardized design and have a short carriage with quickly adjustable and combined locks of a special construc-



Persson's Model H.J.

tion, rib-cams, counter, needle-brushes and adjustable crank.

The back bed racks over five needles. The front bed drops.

On demand machines of these models can be equipped with 'Lever Stripe' or 'Touch Stripe' enabling the operator to put in more colours, while the machine is in operation.

PERSSONS' CIRCULAR MACHINE MODEL "OMEGA."

—:o:—

"Omega" knits plain, rib and cardigan stitches, and is equipped with two sets of simultaneously working stitch-cams, this is the reason why it knits hundred per cent faster than other machines of the same class.

"Omega" has four brushes to open the needle-latches, a counter to indicate the numbers of rows knitted and an improved arrangement for tensioning the yarn.

A device, for for which a patent has been granted, permits "Omega" to knit fancy designs, striped length- or cross-ways and checkered.

Owing to another improvement open fabrics of great widths can be obtained.

All these machines are obtainable from the Katrak Hosiery Works, Princess Street, Bombay.

"BATES" K. W. H. OIL ENGINES

—:o:—

FOR KEROSENE AND LIGHT CRUDE OIL.

The "Bates" K. W. H. Oil Engines are on the usual low compression principle, but of improved design, which ensures perfect scavenge and combustion, as proved by the clean condition of the vaporiser and combustion chamber after the engine has been run for long periods. The vaporiser is first heated for a few minutes by the blow lamp supplied, after which the charge is fired automatically, due to the heat of compression and vaporiser, the vaporiser mantaining the required temperature for any length of run, without further use of the lamp.

Simplicity is an important feature, no complicated or delicate parts being used. Consequqently the engine does not require a skilled attendant.

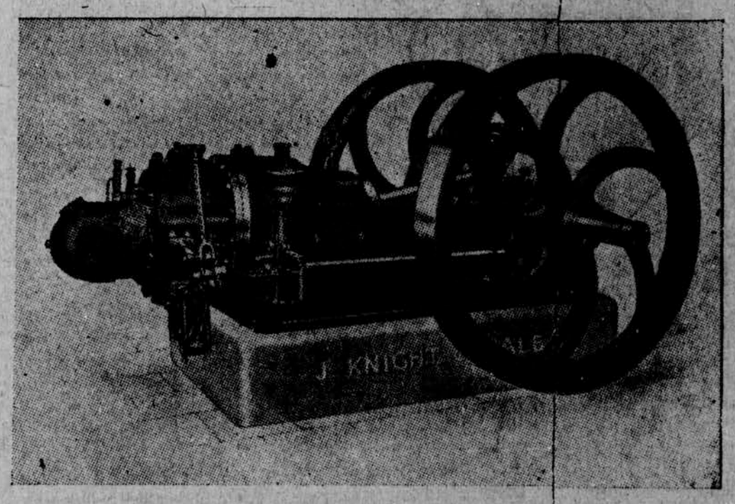
The system of governing by graduating the fuel charge, ensures that oil is delivered in just sufficient quantities to suit the load. so that the engine fires on every complete cycle and maintains a constant temperature of vaporiser.

The steady running and regularity on all loads make the engine especially suitable for driving dynamos or other machines where steady running is essential.

The engine is built on substantial lines, and embodies all the high class features of modern practice; Breech end type, reducing overhang to a minimum; perfect lubrication to Piston, Piston Pin, and Crank Pin; fitted with extra long Bearings and Massive Flywheels.

The other features are: Automatic Ring Oilers to main bearings on all sizes; Perfect Water Circulation to Cylinder, Breech end, and the full length of liner; Single Cam operating both Air and Exhaust Valves; Oil Tray around bed plate; Renewable Liner.

The Liner Expansion Joint is renewable in a few minutes without dismantling the breech end; this is not the case on most other types. Bearings for Crank and Connecting Rod are of Special Gun Metal and are adjustable. Side Shaft and Governor are supported entirely on the engine bed. Fuel Consumption is very low on all loads. Governor is of the powerful Centrifugal Type on all sizes, driven by smooth running machinecut gears. Oil tank is independent of engine bed, and therefore easily accessible for inspection and cleaning. All parts are made to standard guages and can quickly be replaced from stock.



"Bates" Engine: Sizes E. K. 8|9 B.H.P. to K.K. 22|25 B.H.P.

These engines are made by J. Knight and Hale Ltd., Denton, Manchester; the Agents in Bombay are Batliboi & Co., Forbes Street, Fort.

AVAILABLE FOR SALE

—:o:—

Petter Portable Pumping Sets running on Crude Oil, from V. G. Bhave, State Engineer, Sangli.

* * * *

Indian Patent for "the Manufacture of Imitation Marble, Tiles, Slabs and the Like," from H. V. Williams and Co., Patent and Trade Mark Agents, Calcutta.

Spinning Machinery and Power Plant, from A. V. Datar, Secretary and Manager, Pulgaon Cotton Spinning, Weaving and Manufacturing Co. Ltd., Pulgaon, Central Provinces.

* * * *

Indian Patent for "Insecticides and Processes for preparing, combining and using them," from H. V. Williams & Co., Patent and Trade Mark Agents, Calcutta.

COAL SAVING ON THE RAND

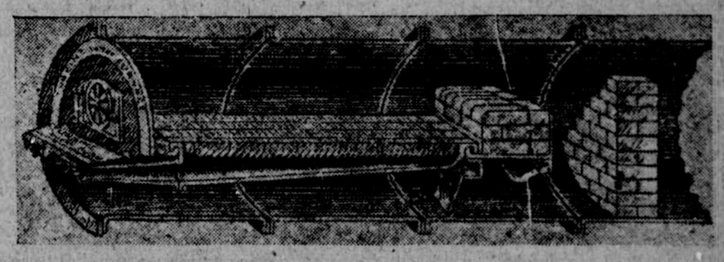
—:o:—

Most coal used for steam generation is consumed in industrial boiler-plant, and substantial economies are in most cases waiting to be effected even in small installations where only one boiler is employed. In this connection the adoption of a British invention. the hand-fired forced-draught steam-jet furnace, has produced some interesting results. This furnace, which is exported by the Turbine Furnace Co., is now in use in most countries and burns any description of high or low grade fuel, a typical recent example of its economy being cited at a well-known gold mine on the Rand in South Africa.

In the case of this Rand installation the boilers are of the very small hand-fired Babcock and Wilcox water tube type, without feed-water economisers and of 1,265 square feet heating surface, the calculated evaporation based on good coal being 3,850 lbs. of water per hour. One of these boilers was fitted with a forced-draught steam-jet furnace of standard design, 27.5 square feet actual effective grate area being exposed to the air blast 5 feet 6 inches long, and this boiler was tested under accurate conditions with one arranged for hand-firing. The normal good-quality Witbank Coal which was used contained 20-25 per cent. ash, and under ordinary conditions the coal burned per hour was 500 lbs. and the water evaporated 1,776 lbs., oe 3.55 lbs. of water per lb. of coal, other conditions of the test being a steam pressure of 150|160 lbs. and very hot feed water about 200 deg. F. A corresponding boiler, under similar conditions and equipped with a Turbine furnace, burned 760 lbs. of coal and evaporated 4,200 lbs. of water per hour, or 2 1|2 times the amount of steam, this exceeding the calculated rating of the boiler and corresponding to 5.60 lbs. of water per lb. of coal.

In a second series of tests much inferior coal was used, which is known as 'Springs,' containing 33 p. c. ash. Under this condition the ordinary natural-draught boiler, with Witbank coal as before, burned 600 lbs. of coal and evaporated 2,275 lbs. of water per hour, or 3.70 lbs of water per lb. of coal—a slightly better performance than the first one. Using 'Springs' inferior coal the Turbine-furnace boiler burned 900 lbs. of coal per hour and evaporated 2,275 lbs. of water, corresponding to 3.60 lbs of water per lb. of coal.

The makers of this furnace are represented in India by H. Rolfe & Co., P.O. Box No. 186, Calcutta.



Hand fired forced draught steam-jet furnace.

LACK OF LUBRICATION: CAUSE OF HOT BEARINGS.

—:o:—

Lack of lubrication, due either to an insufficient supply of the lubricant or to some defect whereby the lubricant cannot reach the part of the bearing where it is required, is only one cause of hot bearings. Of course, some bearings are normally hotter than others, and in some cases. a bearing may feel uncomfortably hot to the hand and yet be quite satisfactory.

However, among the other numerous causes of bearings running hotter than they are supposed to run, the most important may be classified as: unsuitable lubricant, dirt in the bearings, improper clearance in the bearing, and faulty machine alignment.

Unsuitable lubrication, such as using a grease where an oil is required. or an oil of improper consistency, is frequently responsible for hot bearings. In some cases even a slight change in the body of the oil has made all the difference in the world in the running of a bearing. Under such circumstances, no pains should be spared to make sure that a suitable lubricant is used.

Very often a cheaper oil or grease may be substituted for the one used. However. the aim should not be to use a lubricant primarily because it is lower in price. but should be to use one which is cheap in use because so little of it is required to keep the bearings in prime condition. or because of a saving in power cost.

Sometimes the substitution of grease under slight pressure has proved efficient and much cheaper than the use of heavy oil. The choice of the lubricant should be based on trials and on actual experience supplemented by advice from competent lubricating engineers.

Dirt is another common cause for bearings running hot. For dirt sets up friction and soon causes an evolution of heat. The remedy. of course. consists in keeping the bearings clean and in handling the lubricants in such a manner that they are free from foreign matter when applied to the bearing. A light cover has often saved a large amount of trouble in this respect, particularly in dusty places.

Again, the clearance in the bearing itself may be either too large or too small. If the former is the case, the lubricant will be wasted and if the latter, the thickness of the lubricating film is correspondingly reduced, and this thinning-out process is naturally accompanied by a rise in temperature. The cure in either case is to place the parts of the bearing in such relationship to each other that the correct amount of clearance is obtained. If this is inconvenient or impracticable, the lubricant should be changed to one that will perform most satisfactorily under the abnormal conditions.

Faulty alignment often causes overheating of the bearings, since the machines not parallel to the driving shaft exert a pressure by the belt or bearing that is greater at one part than at another.

The cheapest form of insurance against hot bearings and a possible machine failure is to let a lubrica-lubrication engineer recommend correct lubricant for the machinery. For his wide experience and practical knowledge have often effectd economies for manufacturers in many lines of industry.—Oil Power.

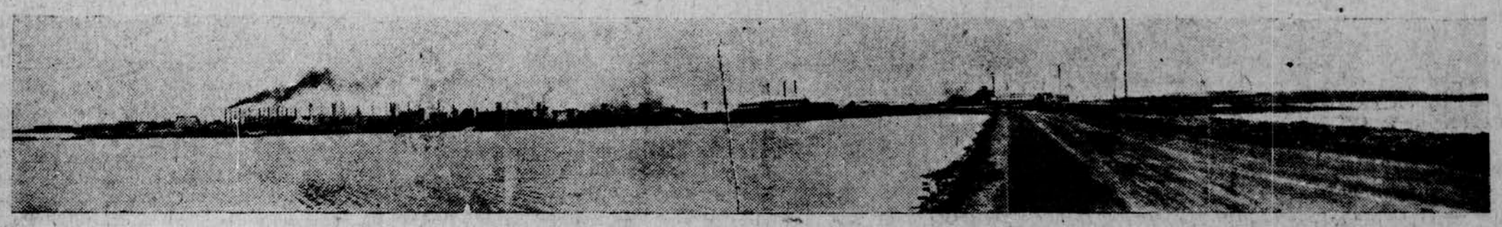
POWER IN SWITZERLAND.

The rating of hydraulic electric power plant in Switzerland was about 2,220,000 H.P. in January 1927. At present about a quarter of the total resources have been utilised. In 1926 the output was 4,000 million K.Wh., about 80 per cent. of the capacity of the plant in use.

Digitized by Financial Advisory Service from the Government of Maharashtra on 11 April, 2017

THE MANUFACTURE OF STEEL IN INDIA.

The Tata Works At Jamshedpur.



Panoramic view of the Tata Iron and Steel Company's Works.

THE ORIGIN

The manufacture of Iron and Steel by modern methods and upon a large scale in India by an Indian Company was conceived by the late Mr. J. N. Tata and after many years of preliminary investigation, prospecting for raw materials, inspection of possible sites for the location of the Town and Works, the necessary capital, entirely Indian, was raised and the Company formed in 1907. The site finally selected is in the Singhbhum district of Bihar and Orissa 155 miles west of Calcutta, and within 3 miles of the Bengal-Nagpur Railway Company's main line to Bombay. Tatanagar is the nearest Railway Station to Jamshedpur and a taxi service which meets all passenger trains connects the two places. The choice of this site for the establishment of the Steel Works was influenced by the proximity to ore, coal and limestone supplies, water and rail road facilities and its comparative nearness to the Port of Calcutta. Ore is obtained from Mayurbhanj State some 50 miles distant and from the Jamda district in Singhbhum 80 miles away. Coal is obtained from the Jheria and Raneegunge Coal fields about 115 miles from the Wosks and limestone supplies from Kanepur State 120 miles away. The Steel Works are situated in a triangle from which these three principal raw materials are mined and quarried. Water is obtained from the Subararekha River 1 1|2 miles from the Works.

Actual production at the Steel Works commenced in 1911-12.

THE EQUIPMENT.

The original production units consisted of:—one hundred and eighty Evence Coppee Non-recovery Coke Ovens, two Blast Furnaces of 250 tons capacity, four Open Hearth Steel Furnaces each of 40 tons capacity, one 36 inches Blooming Mill, one 28 inches Rail and Structural Mill, one 16 inches and 10 inches Bar Mill.

Improvements and additions to the Plant have been made from time to time and at the beginning of 1929 the Plant consisted of:—

Fifty Koppers Bye-Product Coke Ovens, with Bye-Product Plant, one hundred and fifty Wilputte Bye-Product Coke Ovens, with Bye-Product Plant, two Sulphuric Acid Plants, five Blast Furnaces 2 of which are of 400 tons capacity, 2 of 550 tons and one of 900 tons capacity, three 25 ton Acid Bessemer Converters and two 200 tons C. H. Basic Tilting Furnaces, (both for Duplex Steel Plant), four 60 tons Basic O. H. Furnaces, three 75 tons Basic O. H. Furnaces (both for Hearth Steel Plant), one 36 inches Blooming Mill, one 40 inches Blooming Mill, one 24 inches and 18 inches Continuous Sheet Bar and Billet Mill, one 30 inches Rail and Structural Mill, one 28 inches Rail and Structural Mill, one 96 ins. Plate Mill, two 16 inches Bar Mills, one 12 inches Morgan Merchant Bar Mill, one 10 inches Bar Mill, seven Sheet Mills, and two Sleeper Presses.

In addition, Machine Shops, Blacksmith Shop, Pattern Shops, Foundries, etc., are kept busily employed for the maintenance of the existing plant and in turning out material for new construction.

COKE SUPPLIES.

In the Coke Ovens coal is converted into coke by heating it in air tight chambers. The gas driven off from the coal during distillation is partly used to heat the ovens to carry on the coking process. The remaining gas is distributed to various parts of the Works for heating steel, drying Iron and Steel ladles, core ovens, and for laboratory purposes, etc. Two Sulphuric Acid Plants adjacent to the Coke Ovens manufacture the acid required for converting into Sulphate of Ammonia the ammonical liquor extracted from the gas. Coal Tar is also a bye-product from the coking process. The erection of a plant to recover the benzol which is also a bye-product of coal is under contemplation.

All the coal used in the Coke Ovens is obtained from the Jheria Coalfield, which is about 115 miles distant from the Steel Works. Approximately 80,000 tons of coal are used in the Coke Ovens each month and this will be increased to 110,000 tons when the additional coke ovens now under construction are built and working.

Practically all the coke made is charged into the Blast Furnaces along with Iron Ore and limestone for the manufacture of pig iron. These raw materials are hoisted in skip cars to the top of the furnace by electrically operated mechanism. Calculated proportions of ore, limestone and coke are mixed in order to produce varying grades of pig iron. The top of the furnace is sealed by two moveable castings called bells and when the raw material is dumped from the skip cars it falls between the open top bell and the closed bottom bell. The top bell is then closed and the bottom bell opened. This allows the charge to descend into the Blast Furnace proper, the material being distributed evenly as it falls.

The reason for having two bells on a blast furnace with a chamber between is to prevent the gases escaping from the interior of the furnace when the raw material enters it.

THE MAKING OF IRON.

Through openings called tuyeres near the bottom of the furnace, heated air is blown in under pressure from 10 to 15 lbs. per square inch. The raw materials gradually melt as they descend in the furnace the limestone being a flux which takes up the impurities in the ore and forms a slag. The slag being lighter than the molten iron floats on top and is tapped from the furnace through a slag hole which is situated above the level of the hole from which the iron is tapped.

Basic and Foundry grades of pig iron are produced the analysis being as follows:—

Basic pig iron, Silicon below 1.00 per cent; Sulphur below .05 per cent.; Manganese 1.00 to 1.50 per cent.; and Phos. Appx. .40 per cent.

No. 4 Foundry, Silicon 1.00 to 1.50 per cent; Sulphur below .05 per cent.; Manganese 1.00 to 1.50 per cent.; and Phos. Appx. .40 per cent.

No. 3 Foundry, Silicon 1.50 to 2.00 per cent.; Sulphur below .05 per cent.; and Phos. Appx. .40 per cent.

No. 2 Foundry, Silicon 2.00 to 2.50 per cent.; Sulphur below .05 per cent.; Manganese 1.00 to 1.50 per cent.; and Phos. Appx. .40 per cent.

No. 1 Foundry, Silicon 2.50 to 3.00 per cent.; Sulphur below .05 per cent.; Manganese 1.00 to 1.50 per cent.; and Phos. Appx. .40 per cent.

The steel making departments take nearly all the pig iron from the blast furnaces in a molten state. The portion which is left is poured either into sand beds or cast iron moulds of the pig casting machine for outside sale.

PROCESSES OF STEEL MAKING.

Two processes of steel making are in operation at the Works:—the Basic Open Hearth process and the duplex process. The fundamental principle is the same in both processes, the oxidation and removal of the impurities from the pig iron. The processes differ in that by the Open Hearth process the impurities are removed from the metallic charge by the addition of other materials to the furnace while by the Duplex process the silicon and varying proportions of the manganese and carbon are removed by first blowing the molten pig iron in an Acid Bessemer Converter, then transferring the blown metal to the Basic Open Hearth Tilting furnace to be finished ff as in the Open Hearth.

The liquid steel from the furnaces s poured into ladles capable of holding 100 tons, and is then poured from the ladles into moulds through a small hole in the bottom of the ladle which can be closed after each mould is filled in readiness to move the ladle over the next mould. The moulds are mounted on small railroad trollies. The metal in them is allowed to cool sufficiently to permit the mould being lifted off or "stripped." The resultant piece of solidified steel being known as an ingot. Ingots up to 10 tons in weight can be poured.

The railroad trollies containing the ingots are then hauled to furnaces called soaking pits. The ingots are charged into them and brought to an uniform temperature suitable for rolling.

Steel of varying analyses is made, the range of the principal constituents being as follows:—

Carbon from .08 per cent. to .70 per cent.; Manganese from .30 per cent. to 1.00 per cent.; Sulphur from .02 per cent. to .08 per cent.; and Phos. from .01 per cent. to .10 per cent.

BLOOMING MILL.

The function of the Blooming Mill

Workings at Gurumahisini Iron Mines.

is to reduce the ingot to a size which will enable the other mills to continue the rolling process until the size of finished shape or bar is finally obtained. During the process of rolling it is necessary in nearly all sections to reheat the bloom, billet or slab produced in the Blooming Mill before continuing the rolling process in the finishing mills.

The process of shaping steel by rolling consists mainly of passing the ingots between two rolls driven at the same speed and in opposite directions by an electric motor. The rail steel blooms are sent to a furnace where they are heated to a proper temperature. They are then sent to the Rail Mill where they are shaped into rails, which are cut into required lengths by electrically driven saws. When the rails are cool, they are straightened and drilled, and are ready for use on the steel highways of India. In the Sheet Bar and Billet Mill the soft steel blooms are shaped into Sheet Bars, Tin Bars Sleeper Bars, Flat Bars and billets.

SHEET MILL.

In the Sheet Mill galvanized and black sheets of various thicknesses and lengths are manufactured. Sheet bars of different sizes are charged in ed down into sheets. Thrdlu srrhu a furnace and when heated, are roll- are then cut and are annealed in annealing furnaces to make them soft. If black sheets are required they are passed through a mangling machine and are packed for shipment to the customer. If galvanised sheets are required the sheets are dipped into acid to clean them, passed through molten zinc, dried, and where required are corrugated.

MERCHANT MILL.

In the Merchant Mill, where a variety of small sections such as rounds squares, flats, small channels, angles, tees, etc., are rolled, billets are charged in a continuous furnace and when properly heated are rolled into the sections required. These are allowed to cool and are then transported by an electrically driven roller table to the shears, where a number of bars are cut at once to the lengths required by the customer. When the Merchant Mill is working at night, the bars may be seen moving like luminous thin snakes from one hole to the other in quick succession forming loops.

PLATE MILL.

In the Plate mill, slabs rolled in the Blooming Mill are charged in furnaces and heated to a rolling temperature. These slabs are rolled into plates which are allowed to cool and then sheared to the sizes required by the customer. Plates for the Nerbudda Bridge were rolled here and they are now rolling plates for the Bally Bridge, which is the laegest bridge ever built in India Structural material such as beams, angles, channels, etc., are also manufactured here. A variety of these structural sections were made in Jamshedpur for the Nerbudda Bridge and are being made now for the Bally Bridge.

In the Bar Mills, fishplates for joining rails together are the principal product, but small beams, channels, light rails and bars are also rolled in these mills.

On the Sleeper presses of which there are two, steel sleepers such as are included in the exhibit, are pressed into shape from flat pieces of steel rolled on the Sheet Bar and Billet Mill.

In the Foundries steel and iron castings of all descriptions and quality are made, while the Machine Shops rank among the biggest and best of their kind in India, where hundreds of skilled Indian mechanics are turning out most intricate and accurate work.

VARIETIES OF PRODUCTS.

The Company produces a wide variety of sections as the following abbreviated list will show:—

Rails from 14 lbs .to 100 lbs. per yard.

Joists from 4X1 3|4 inches to 24X 7 1|2 inches.

Channels from 1 1|2X1 1|4 inches to 15X4 inches.

Angles from 1X1 inch to 8X8 ins.

Tees from 2X2 inches and 2 1|2X 2 1|2 inches.

Rounds from 1|4 inch to 8 inches Diameter.

Squares from 1|4 inch to 3 inches and billets in larger sizes.

Flats from 1|2 inch to 14 inches wide in varying thicknesses.

Plates up to 87 inches wide from 3|16 to 1 1|4 inches thick.

Black Sheets in varying thickness from 24G to 1|8 inch.

Galvanised Sheets Plain and Corrugated.

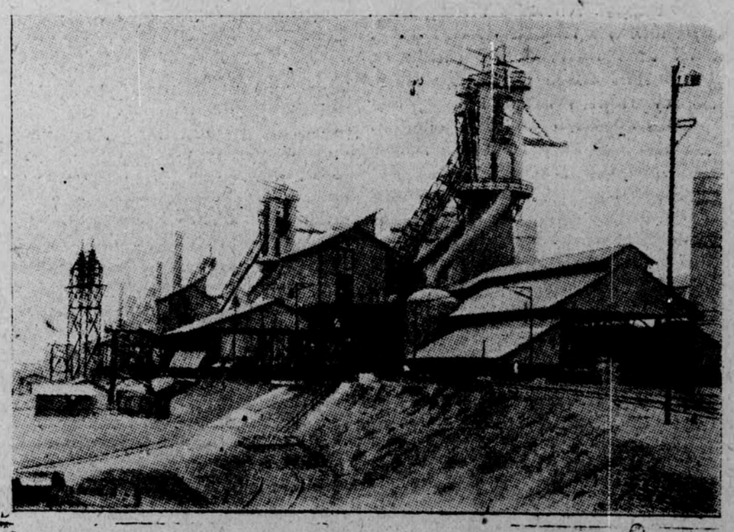
Steel Sleepers for 90 lb. rails.

Fishplates to suit rails from 14 lb. to 100 lb. sections.

Octagons, Tinbar, etc., etc.

AGRICO.

The Steel Company, also manufacture in an up-to-date factory a variety of agricultural and other tools and lttings, consisting of Picks, Powrahs, Hammers, Axes, Mattocks, Cowbars, Clawbars Chisels, Wedges, Bill Books, Railway Keys, Cotters, etc., etc. All the steel used in the production of such tools is made in the Steel Works.



Blast Furnace at Jamshedpur.

No. 2. Power House at Jamshedpur.

The following items of information may be of interest. There are in the Works 65 miles of railroad serving the various departments. Approximately 100,000,000 gallons of water are used in an ordinary working day of which about 10,000,000 gallons is fresh water, the remainder being water previously used in the Works. An average of nearly 1,500 wagons are taken from and handed back daily to the Railway Company and used departmentally in the Works.

POWER PLANT.

The steam producing plant is rated at 28,500 H.P. and the electrical plant at 37,000 K.W. The Works use annually about 10,000,000 standard size bricks or equivalent. About 1,100,000 tons of iron ore, 1,500,000 tons of coal and 500,000 tons of limestone are now being consumed annually. Approximately 250 million cubic feet of air are blown daily under pressure into various manufacturing units. The present capacity of the plant is about 800,000 tons of pig iron, and 500,000 tons of finished steel. Improvements are underway and contemplated which will increase this to 1,000,000 tons of pig iron and 650,000 tons of finished steel.

There are nearly 25,000 employees on the Company's pay roll. In the Technical Institute at Jamshedpur about 20 students are admitted annually and are trained in the theory of iron and steel manufacture and allied subjects. Practical training in the Works is arranged concurrently with theoretical training. Only students of good physique whose education has attained a certain standard are admitted. On the completion of their Institute training, students who have successfully graduated are given employment by the Steel Company. Technical Night Schools are also available for ordinary apprentice and other employees of the Company.

THE TOWN OF JAMSHEDPUR.

The site on which the Steel Works and Town of Jamshedpur is built was originally primitive jungle. The growth of the Town has been rapid seeing that the population is now well over 100,000. Adjoining towns and districts have, in consequence of the establishment of the industry here, also become more thickly populated.

The Town is laid out on garden city lines limiting the incidence of population to twelve families per acre. Approximately 4,500 houses of various sizes have been built by the Company for housing its employees. The Works having grown faster than the Company could provide equivalent housing accommodation, approved employees have been encouraged to build their own houses with advances of money from the Company up to 2|3rd of the cost of the house at the low rate of 3 per cent. interest. The Company leases the ground plots to its employees on favourable terms and the money advanced is recovered in easy instalments. Nearly 4,000 houses have been built in this way.

There are about 70 miles of roads in the Town.

A complete Water Works has been installed delivering nearly four million gallons of water daily through 56 miles of distributing mains and two water towers. The purification of the water is by the Paterson process and the water is fit to drink straight from the tap.

Forty-five miles of sewer remove drainage and sewage from the town. An Tetivated Sludge Plant, the function of which is to purify the sewage, provides a fertiliser for growing fodder for an up-to-date Dairy Farm. Some 200 heads of cattle are maintained. Butter, Milk and Cream are produced and Vegetables grown, all being sold at low rates to the Community.

WELFARE WORK.

For the education of children, there is a High School, two middle English Schools for boys, another coming into being and one for girls. Six vernaculars are employed in teaching in 25 Primary Schools. In a Commercial School Book-Keeping and Type-writing are taught.

The Company maintains a well-equipped hospital containing 144 beds for in-patients, five Dispensaries in different parts of the Town, two First-aid stations in the Works, an Isolation Hospital with 36 beds and a Segregation Ward. Two Motor Ambulances attend to the transportation of sick and injured persons. Twenty-seven Doctors, 19 Nurses, 30 Compounders and 21 Dressers staff the Hospitals while in addition there are 40 Sanitary Inspectors engaged in the Town. Medical attendance is free to all and at very small fees for attendanie at home. Over 500,000 people attend the Hospital annually.

Recreation is provided by two Institutes in different parts of the town built by the Company. There are also nineteen Social, Athletic, Literary, and Dramatic Clubs which have their buildings and conduct their activities on lands leased at nominal rents from the Steel Company.

Motors and Motoring.

THE RISE OF A MOTOR KING

The rise of William J. McAneeny to the presidency of the Hudson Motor Car Company, one of the largest independent in the automotive fields, forms one of the major industrial romances of America, and one that newspapers throughout the United States have seized upon to inspire the youth of their country.

In his youth and even in his earliest boyhood days he worked to earn his own support. Then came years as a soldier in the Spanish-American war, as a salesman, as a store-keeper and then purchasing agent for relatively small concerns. He plunged into the automotive business when the horseless carriage was still more or less of a joke.

Then, with a small group of associates, whose names—Jackson, Chapin, Coffin—are now synonymous with the progress of the motor car, he fought the early battles, overcame the heartbreaking difficulties, and, by sheer aggressiveness, carried the struggling company, Hudson, to the top.

To-day a veteran in a hard industry, he is as alert, as aggressive and as keen a fighter as he was when he first cast his lot with a business that was rightfully regarded as a dangerous gamble.

Some 30 years ago, after the new chief executive had been demobilised from the army, he applied for a position as storekeeper and purchasing agent with the Riker Motor Vehicle Company. The value he set on his services was dolls. 14 per week. The President of the Company, wishing to stress the importance of the position, informed the would-be purchasing agent that unless he was worth dolls. 15 a week he would not be worth anything. McAneeny got the job; he was worth the extra dollar; he was soon raised to the then handsome salary of dolls. 25 a week There he remained in a new and growing industry from October, 1899, until 1903, when he became purchasing agent of the Electric Vehicle Company of Hartford, Conn.

But being convinced that Detroit was the centre of the automobile industry, he moved to this city in

Mr. William J. McAneeny.

1908 to join the Chalmers-Detroit Motor Company. There he became acquainted with the group of executives who were organising a new concern—the Hudson Motor Car Company. Mr. McAneeny joined them in October, 1909, as purchasing agent.

Even in its earliest seasons Hudson thrived amazingly through all trials and crisis and Mr. McAneeny's ability and energy won him rapid advances and an ever-widening influence in company affairs. He became factory manager, then a director of the company, then its secretary.

One step in Hudson's expansion—and an important one in Mr. McAneeny's career—was the formation in 1918 by Hudson interests of Essex Motors as a separate company to manufacture a companion car to the Hudson. Mr. McAneeny was chosen as its president. In 1922 Essex activities were merged with those of Hudson—Mr. McAneeny becoming a vice-president and treasurer of the parent concern. His advancement to first vice-president and treasurer of Hudson took place in January, 1923.

THE EVOLUTION OF THE SEDAN MODEL

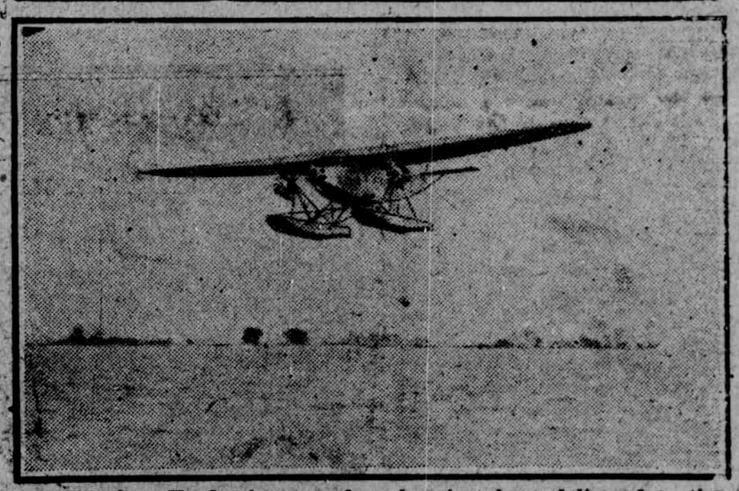
"Style improvement has been more pronounced and rapid in the automobile industry than in any other business" said recently a prominent representative of Messrs. French Motor Car Co. Ltd. the local leaders for the De Soto Six, a Chrysler Motors product, in discusing the evolution of the modern automobile from the days of the horse-drawn vehicle.

"Until the advent of the motor car, progress in style development of carriages for personal transportation was slow. The designs varied but little for centuries, until with the coming of the automobile every effort was made to render the bodies more comfortable and attractive to the eye. In the early days, design and styles naturally were copied from the lines of the leading types of carriage. And as their appearance improved the makers retained the names of the favoured vehicles of the past. Thus we have to-day the coupe, roadster, brougham, limousine, victoria and sedan; though they would hardly be recognised by the old coach makers who originated style when horse was king. "One of the leading influences" he continued "in style during the past five years in the development of the automobile has been the Chrysler Motor group in which the De Soto Six has taken an outstanding place since its introduction less than a year ago. All Chrysler built cars have predominating features which set them apart from other cars, in beauty of line, in performance and in body construction.

"Perhaps the most startling and far-reaching change in the evolution of the various types is seen in the sedan. For hundreds of years this fashionable equippage was considered the height of luxury and refinement as footmen carried its owners through narrow streets of towns and cities of the past. Cramped, stuffy and enclosed from view, the leading ladies of the countries in which it was popular were jounced and jostled about from place to place.

"Contrast the narrow, unwieldly Sedan of those days with the modern Sedan for instance. Imagine the court favourite Madame De Barry in her mass of beruffled skirts and high prompadour securely wedged into the richly upholstered and gilded but extremely uncomfortable Sedan and compare it with the luxury, comfort and riding ease of the modern De Soto Six Sedan with its unusual roominess, wide seats, and easy riding qualities."

Ford Tri-Motor Fights Pest



THIS giant Ford tri-motor plane has just been delivered to the Canadian Government for use in dusting the spruce forests of the Canadian Central West against the spruce worm. The plane has a span of 78 feet and is equipped with three J-6 Wright Whirlwind engines, developing a total of 900 horsepower. The ship is to carry a load of nearly nine tons and will travel at a speed of 125 miles per hour. This is the first Ford tri-motor to be equipped with pontoons.

Our Specialities are:-
HALF-TONE & LINE BLOCKS
ARTISTS' WORK
Designs · Fine Letterings
Decoration · Redrawings
CATALOGUE ILLUSTRATION
3 & 4 Colour Half-tone from colour drawings or from the articles.
LINE COLOUR BLOCKS
for Covers · Advertisement Folders · Labels Etc.
We can please you in good quality illustration work
SEND US YOUR NEXT ORDER!
Good Blocks
In BLACK & WHITE
and COLOUR
BLOCKS
IN THREE-COLOR HALF-TONE & LINE.
MAZDA ENGRAVING Co
74, HOMJI STREET,
Fort, BOMBAY.

INDIA EQUITABLE
INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.
Head Office :—CALCUTTA.

Example : A person aged 20 insured in 1908 for Rs. 10,000 under 30 years Limited Payments (Table 2) paying an annual premium of Rs. 283-2-0. The Bonus addition to his policy at 30th June 1926 was as follows:—

Sum Assured..		Rs. 10,000.
Add Bonus—		
From 1908–13 at 62/8/-	per 1000.	,, 625
,, 1913–18 at 75/-	,,	,, 750
,, 1918–26 at 120/-	,,	,, 1,200
	Total	Rs. 12,575

The Bonus additions amount to over half the premimus paid.

Apply :— BOMBAY OFFICE, 70, Medows St., Fort, BOMBAY.

Interest on Claims—Benefits on permanent disability.

BELGIAN TRADE WITH INDIA AND THE BELGIAN MANUFACTURERS' CORPORATION

(By F. MOULIN, Late Belgian Consul at Bombay.)

It was only in the XIXth century that Belgium organized, regulated and developed her commerce with India, although, for a long time past our Provinces had had dealings with this wonderful country. Owing to hostile political circumstances, our previous efforts had not yielded durable results such as we were justified in expecting, and our enterprises finally disappeared owing to the implacable manner in which merciless rivals did all they could to harry them. But this episode of our economic history only goes to prove the qualities of initiative and perseverance of our race, and hence the reason for mentioning them here. The details I take from an article published by M. A. de Burbure on this subject.

From the beginning of the XVIIIth century onwards, Belgian merchants and shipowners sent to India ships laden with lead, firearms and various goods we produced, and whose mission it was to bring back from that far-distant country spices, cloth and various exotic products, after having founded out there branches and trading-posts. These early voyages turned out very successfully. One ship alone, the "Charles VI" belonging to the Ghent shipowner E. B. Soenen, brought back in 1722 a cargo comprising the following: 1,522 pieces of foulard taffeta; 4,784 carridarees; 25,159 Bengal cassa; 1,700 dorias; 6,534 gerras; 336 hammans; 5,700 malmolens; 16,700 romals of cotton; 1,000 fine romals: 1,048 muslin romals: 120 sanis; 2,000 srerbandes; 2,500 soebies; 14,359 transieps; 80 flowered transieps; 1,200 therindains; 18,783 lbs. of curry: 91,481 coliatour wood; 101,700 measures of saltpetre; 63,750 Kureumas.

GOVERNMENT ENCOURAGEMENT.

The sale of these products gave such satisfactory results that the government of that time decided to centralise and encourage the efforts of private traders. For this purpose, it created the "Imperial and Royal Ostend Company," better known under the title of the "Indies Co," with a capital of 6,000,000 florins, which was a large figure at that time. The company was privileged to " . . . . . navigate and trade with the West and East Indies and on the coasts of Africa, both near and far of the Cape of Good Hope."

Numerous vessels started to trade between Ostend and the Indies. Offices were opened at Coblon, Bankibazar, Bourompore, Madras, whilst trading posts were established at Itahapour and at Balasore. For a few years this trade was a lively one and led to extraordinary prosperity for Belgian trade. The activity and success of the new company was not long in awakening the alarm of foreign competitors who asked for the intervention of their various governments. Even in England the repercussion was strong enough to make the King, at the opening of Parliament in 1727, make the following statement: " . . . . the commerce of the nation is threatened with ruin in the East Indies by the establishment of the Ostend Company."

QUARRELSOME COMPETITORS.

There was no limit to the quarrels our competitors tried to pick with us nor to the harm they tried to do to us. Protests took on an official and aggressive form at the international meeting at Soissons in 1728, which followed shortly after an ultimatum from France, backed up by two other maritime powers, and as a result of which the Emperor Charles VI was obliged to suspend for a period of 7 years the privileges granted to the Ostend Co. As a result of further urgent requests, the latter, sacrificed to political considerations, was in 1731 forbidden to carry on any Colonial trade. During this time, intrigues that had been carried on against our establishments in the Indies caused the natives, who were otherwise well disposed towards us, to rise against us.

The Ostend Co., however, overcame its condemnation; but in order to do this it had to adopt disguises to avoid the hatred of its enemies, such as sailing under foreign flags. There is no doubt that its activity continued indirectly for a number of years, for we know that in 1780 several of its vessels were still doing voyages with success under the auspices of the Trieste Company, several of whose founders were moreover shareholders in the former Belgian company.

TRADE WITH INDIA.

As our country had during the XIXth century become one of the world's large industrial producers, we had to make a place for ourselves amongst the suppliers of India. We have remained one of the best customers of that country and every year we buy several hundred million francs worth of raw materials from her. In 1925-26. the total of our orders reached the figure of 1,543,087,560 francs. This has since been surpassed. In this total, raw cotton amounted to 701,987,000 francs, jute to 232,350,000 francs, oilseeds to 162,500,000 francs, hemp to 90,300,000 francs, rice to 25,000,000 francs and so on, wheat, manganese ore, fertilizers and raw hides making up the balance.

Our exports are not yet equal to our imports, but their tonnage has ever been on the increase for a century past, as also their value, and we have certainly not yet reached the possible maximum. Our shipments, which ceased during the World War, have rapidly picked up since, as the following figures show:—

In 1922 we sold to India 197,558,000 francs worth of our products, in 1925 we sold 250,742,000 francs worth; in 1924, 309,581,000 francs worth; in 1925, 766,525,000 francs worth and in 1926 nearly 900,000,000 francs worth. Steel and iron, window-glass, cloth, cotton goods, zinc, precious stones, railway rolling-stock, machinery, sugar, playing cards, building materials, chemical fertilizers, ironmongery are the chief factors in the above total. In certain of the products in question, such as window glass and iron and steel, we take preponderating place, being at the top of the list for window glass and taking second place (next to Great Britain) for commercial iron. That is to say that all these articles mentioned, which have been imported for some time, have acquired both in Bombay and Calcutta well established reputations.

PRELIMINARY LABOURS.

This has not been done without some years work in feeling the ground. When we first made a start, often the sizes, shapes, delivery or the packing was not suitable to the taste of the clients or the traditions of the market. Belgian manufacturers, who often had satisfactory outlets for their production in their own neighbouring countries. turned a deaf ear to any complaints. But as competition became sharper owing to the industrialisation of various countries, our compatriots were forced to widen their sphere of activity. From that time onward they paid attention to the Indian market, sent capable men there, adapted their wares, kept deliveries up to time and consequently reaped the benefit of a wise action. I do not think I am overstepping the mark if I say that, if supplies were in proportion to the demand as regards the articles mentioned, our turnover might increase from year to year by 50 to 100 per cent. But Belgian industrialists do not want to draw up statistics without some foundation for them. There are in India some excellent native firms, Hindu, Mahomedan and Parsee; others are not so sound, and, as in most countries in the world, there are some really bad ones who, under false appearances (such as fine letter paper and high sounding titles) try and deceive overseas shippers, and they sometimes succeed in doing so. Hence the necessity for guarantees. The best of these that you can have is to have on the spot a man or a firm that is really conversant with matters and men and actually have an interest in only doing safe business, whilst pushing such with might and main. Belgian manufacturers are more and more adopting this point of view. Some of them periodically send out travellers who get into touch with the buyers at the right time, make enquiries as to their requirements and book their remarks and orders. The results cannot but be favourable.

BEST METHOD OF CONTACT.

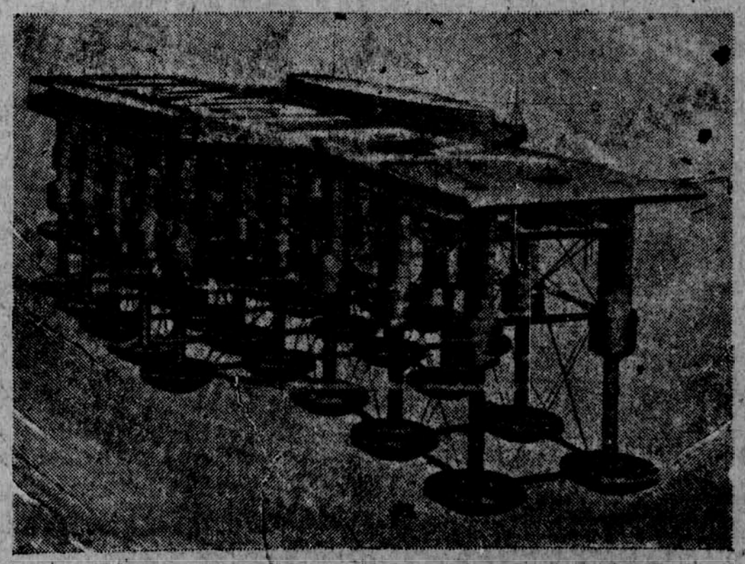
Obviously, the best and most rational means of establishing contact between the consumer and a producing country is to come and establish yourself in the market itself, whilst having (in the country) an office which is constantly in touch with trade in the interior. The advantages of such a method of procedure do not require to be pointed out. They are all the more patent when it is a question of a firm that is well equipped and established, with sufficient capital and having behind it the leading manufacturers in each branch of industry. Such is the case with the Belgian Manufacturers Corporation before whom there undoubtedly lies a brilliant future. Thanks to this company and other Belgian firms who have been established in India for a number of years, this country will before long become one of the best outlets for all kinds of goods produced by us, for our industry counts among the most active and the cheapest in the world. Thus, the fame of some of our specialities will spread to all our goods, including those in the manufacture of which we excel but which local circumstances have not permitted being so well-known, such as for instance our cements, flour, fertilizers, sewing cotton, lingerie, cotton and silk materials, rubber goods, marble, chemical preparations, tinned foods, chocolate, biscuits, etc., without mentioning those which in so many other countries are in particular favour, such as our de luxe and standard-grade automobiles, our pottery-ware, etc., etc.

*Reprinted from the Belgian Manufacturers' Corporation Magazine.

WHAT'S NEXT IN OCEAN TRAVEL?

AN ARTIFICIAL ISLANDS IN THE ATLANTIC.

THE inventor of this floating landing field EDWARD ARMSTRONG. Consulting Engineer, the du Pont Corporation, sees his system of trans-Atlantic air transportation in complete operation within the next five years. Present plans call for a fleet of amphibian airplanes that will give thirty-hour service between Plymouth and New York City.



The Armstrong seadrome will have a displacement of 25,000 tons. The buoyancy units will extend 160 fe et under water and the deck, with its hotel and hangars, will be 80 f eet above.

A DECALOGUE FOR INVESTORS

TEN RULES GIVEN BY A CANADIAN EDITOR.

The following principles of sound common stock investing were presented in a recent radio talk by Mr. F. S. Chalmers, Editor, The Financial Post, Toronto,—

1. Buy the common stocks of the leading established companies.

2. Buy into basic industries or lines of business.

3. Maintain a certain liquid fund in good bonds or other cash securities. This will meet emergencies, make it unnecessary to sacrifice good stocks in a weak market and enable you to take advantage of special opportunities.

4. Buy stocks outright for cash or purchase them on a substantial margin with the intention of paying off the unpaid balance within a reasonable period.

5. Diversify to an ample degree. At first, with a small amount of money, you cannot spread the risk very much. Invest your first Dols. 500 in one good stock; buy a second with your next Dols. 500 and so on until you have a representative group.

6. Gain experience in investing before making speculative purchases, and then speculate with only a small proportion of your funds.

7. Save and invest regularly.

8. So far as possible, reinvest dividends and take up rights to new stock in order to bring into play the power of compound interest.

9. Do not buy into unproven companies.

10. Invest in companies that are certain to grow.

THE WORKING OF COMPANIES

ACCOUNTS AND REPORTS

—:o:—

BOMBAY STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

The report and accounts of this Company for the year ended 30th June 1929 show gross profits at Rs. 7,81,361. After setting aside Rs. 4,88,500 for depreciation and adding the excess of Rs. 32,086 in the sale price of steamers sold over their book value, there remains a sum of Rs. 3,24,947, which together with the amount of Rs. 2,342 carried forward from last year's accounts, makes a total of Rs. 3,27,290. This is proposed to be disposed as follows:—A dividend of Rs. 15 per preference share, less tax, absorbing Rs. 90,000; a dividend of Rs. 12-8-0 per ordinary share, tax free, absorbing Rs. 2,25,000: leaving a balance of Rs. 12,290 to be carried forward.

The earnings show a decrease of Rs. 3 lakhs affecting both passengers and cargo, due mainly to the mill strikes in Bombay and damage to crops by frost. But the working expenses have been reduced to the same proportion, so that the net results remain almost the same. The fleet has been insured for £500,890 for the year. The company owns 37 steamers and launches with an aggregate gross tonnage of 15,300.

The Balance Sheet can be analysed as follows:—

Liabilities.

	Rs.
Capital, preference ..	15,00,000
Capital, ordinary ..	45,00,000
Debentures ..	15,00,000
Funds ..	13,35,414
Provident Fund ..	18,583
Interest on Debentures .	60,000
Unclaimed Dividends ..	13,409
Liabilities ..	7,56,104
Profit (net) ..	3,27,289

Assets.

	Rs.
Steamers, launches, etc .	65,65,937
Land and Buildings ..	2,78,910
Workshops and Plant ..	5,94,951
Goodwill (at cost) ..	10,63,346
Stores and Gear ..	3,54,645
Book Debts ..	1,16,974
Investments ..	9,11,603
Miscellaneous ..	34,449
Cash and Balances ..	89,985

Depreciation has been provided for up to the end of year under report.

The Directors are F. C. Annesley, Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy, Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas, F. E. Dinshaw, P. M. Mewar, Sir Chunilal V. Mehta, R. C. Lowndes, Dr. S. D. Kiaa and Sir Phiroze Sethna. The Agents are Killick Nixon & Co.

BROACH FINE COUNTS SPG. & WVG CO., LTD.

—:o:—

The accounts and report of this company for the year ended 31st March 1929 show a loss of Rs. 42,422. After deducting the balance of Rs. 3,780 from last year, the debit balance of Rs. 38,642 is to be carried over. The extension of the weaving shed reported upon last year is now working in full. As this company has no spinning machinery for coarse counts its profits depend upon the state of foreign competition. The property is insured for Rs. 22,44,600.

The balance sheet may be analysed as follows:—

Liabilities.

	Rs.
Capital ..	20,00,000
Equalisation of Dividend Account ..	50,000
Loans, unsecured ..	14,02,570
Liabilities ..	1,03,512

Assets.

	Rs.
Land and Buidlings ..	4,82,223
Machinery ..	18,89,569
Stores and Gear ..	1,36,822
Stock-in-Trade ..	5,48,148
Book Debts ..	4,49,748
Cash ..	10,930
Loss ..	38,642

Depreciation has been provided till end of the year; but among the book debts one item of Rs. 4,42,556 is considered a bad debt. In the profit and loss account cotton has cost Rs. 6,91,450; coal and fuel, Rs. 61,098; stores and dyes, Rs. 1,46,181; salaries and wages, Rs. 2,88,484; interest, Rs. 1,40,689; Agent's office allowance and commission, Rs. 45,000; selling Agent's commission, Rs. 28,885. The company obtain Rs. 9,76,462 from cloth; Rs. 3,84,078 from yarn; Rs. 29,740 from waste; Rs. 49 from transfer fees; and Rs. 12,599 from forfeited dividends.

The directors are F. E. Dinshaw, J. Saroopchand, D. M. Wadia, Tricumdas Dwarkadas, M. Badridas, B. Juharmal, B. Ramjidas. The agents are Brijlal Bilasrai & Co.

HINGER-RAMPUR COAL CO., LTD.

—:o:—

An ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the Hinger-Rampur Coal Company, Ltd.. was held at Home Street, Bombay, on the 23rd Mr. F. C. Annesley presided.

The directors' report and the audited statement of accounts submitted for the year ended June 30, 1929, showed a profit of Rs. 340 after setting aside a sum of Rs. 36,320 towards depreciation.

The report stated that the depreciation taken represented that on buildings, machinery, plan and furniture for the year, together with the value of certain plant and machinery which had become worn out and useless and would be written off, and did not represent any of the arrears of depreciation which it had not been possible to set aside for the previous four years. The profit shown had been deducted from the debit balance of Rs. 18,439 in the profit and loss account, leaving an amount of Rs. 18,100 which would be carried forward.

NEW FLOTATIONS

—:o:—

UNITED NATIONAL INSURANCE CO., LTD.

—:o:—

This Company has been recently formed with its registered office at Preedy Road, Karachi, with a capital of Rs. 5 lakhs, divided into 5,000 shares of Rs. 100 each. The directors are Sheik Mohamed Ali, H. T. Bhavnani, S. L. Tuli, Chandanmal Mulchand, G. D. Pallonji, G. T. Hingorani, M. B. Dalal, and A. T. Gidvani. The Managing Agents are Sindh Industries Ltd.

The company intends to do insurance business of all kinds in India. The prospectus gives a very wide selection for the directorate, and all the possible interests are to be represented on the board.

* * * *

NEW MILL: VASANTA MILLS LTD.

A new cotton spinning mill under the auspices of some leading merchants in Madras, Bombay and Coimbatore is being floated in Coimbatore. The Mill will be styled Vasanta Mills, Limited, with a capital of 20 lakhs of rupees, divided into 5,000 debenture shares of hundred rupees each and 15,000 ordinary shares of hundred rupees each. A dividend of 7 per cent. is guaranteed, 7,500 ordinary shares only are being opened for public subscription. The Mill which will be built at Singanallur, about three miles from Coimbatore and very near the Singanallur Railway Station, will contain 16,000 spindles. The Mill premises with machinery will cost 7 lakhs of rupees and the Mill will begin to work within a year. R. K. Shanmugham Chetti and Bros., will be the Managing Agents. Kasturibai Lamlubai of Bombay and Mr. Jamal Mahomed Rowther of Madras are among the Directors of the Mill.

MEETINGS

—:o:—

Khatau Makanji Spinning and Weaving Co., Ltd., to consider annual report and accounts. 8th October.

* * * *

New Prince of Wales Press Co., Ltd., to consider annual report and accounts. 10th October.

* * * *

Presidency Mills Co., Ltd., extraordinary general meeting to consider eduction of capital. 3rd October.

* * * *

Asoka Swadeshi Stores, Ltd., (in voluntary liquidation) to consider the position and further procedure of liquidation. 28th September.

* * * *

Edward Manufacturing Co., Ltd., (in voluntary liquidation) to consider progress of liquidation. 24th October.

* * * *

Berar Manufacturing Co., Ltd., to consider annual accounts and report. 3rd October.

* * * *

Model Mills (Nagpur) Ltd., to consider annual accounts and report. 3rd October.

* * * *

Bombay Steam Navigation Co., Ltd., to consider annual accounts and report. 30th September.

* * * *

New India Assurance Co., Ltd., to consider annual accounts and report. 27th September.

* * * *

Tata Oil Mills Co., Ltd., to consider annual accounts and report. 30th September.

* * * *

Bombay Bullion Exchange Ltd., to consider alteration in articles of association. 28th September.

* * * *

Narsingirji Manufacturing Co., Ltd., to consider annual reports and accounts. 30th September.

* * * *

Currimbhoy Mills Co., Ltd., to consider annual report and accounts. 4th October.

* * * *

Ebrahimbhoy Pabaney Mills Co., Ltd., to consider annual report and accounts. 4th October.

* * * *

Fazulbhoy Mills Ltd., to consider annual report and accounts. 4th October.

* * * *

Crescent Mills Co., Ltd., to consider annual report and accounts. 4th October.

* * * *

Pearl Mills Ltd., to consider annual eport and accounts. 4th October.

* * * *

Bradbury Mills Ltd., to consider nnual report and accounts. 7th October.

* * * *

Kastoorchand Mills Co., Ltd., to consider annual report and accounts 7th October.

* * * *

Ceylon Spinning and Weaving Co., Ltd., to consider annual report and accounts. 7th October.

* * * *

Mathradas Mills Ltd., to consider annual report and accounts. 7th October.

* * * *

Raghuvanshi Mills Ltd., to consider the statutory report and accounts. 3rd October.

* * * *

Currimbhoy Ginning and Pressing Co., Ltd., to consider voluntary liquidation—8th October.

(Continued from Column 4.)

for the purpose is called for 3rd October, the second meeting being fixed for the 21st October.

* * * *

The United India Life Assurance Co. of Madras has, on the result of its work for 1928, declared a dividend 6 per cent per annum on the paid-up capital.

TRANSFER BOOKS CLOSED

—:o:—

Khatau Makanji Spinning and Weaving Co., Ltd.—From 1st to 15th October.

New Prince of Wales Press Co., Ltd.—From 28th September to 9th October.

Eastern Bank Ltd.—27th to 30th September.

Narsingirji Manufacturing Co., Ltd.—30th September to 14th October.

Vishnu Cotton Manufacturing Co., Ltd.—25th to 28th September.

Lakshmi Cotton Manufacturing Co., Ltd.—25th to 28th September.

Mathuradas Mills Ltd.—24th September to 7th October.

Ceylon Spinning and Weaving Co., Ltd.—24th September to 7th October.

Ebrahimbhoy Pabaney Mills Ltd.—24th September to 7th October.

Currimbhoy Mills Co., Ltd.—24th September to 7th October.

Tata Oil Mills Co., Ltd.—23rd September to 7th October.

* * * *

Fazulbhoy Mills Ltd.—24th September to 7th October.

Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Co., Ltd.—23rd September to 7th October.

Model Mills (Nagpur) Ltd.—23rd September to 9th October.

Berar Manufacturing Co., Ltd.—26th September to 10th October.

Bradbury Mills Ltd.—24th September to 7th October.

Crescent Mills Co., Ltd.—24th September to 7th October.

Tata Iron and Steel Co., Ltd.—16th September to 5th October.

Bombay Steam Navigation Co., Ltd.—23rd September to 7th October.

Barsi Spinning and Weaving Mills, Ltd.—23rd to 30th September.

Pearl Mills Ltd.—24th September to 7th October.

Kastoorchand Mills Co., Ltd.—24th September to 7th October.

MISCELLANEOUS

The Jamshed Manufacturing Co., Ltd. and reduced has presented a petition to the High Court for confirmation of its reduction of capital and consolidation of the different classes of shares, the petition to be heard on 9th October.

* * * *

The Bombay Woollen Manufacturing Co., Ltd. (in voluntary liquidation) have notified their creditors to send in their claims before 15th November to the liquidators of the company.

* * * *

The Imperial Typewriter Agency, Bombay have secured the services, as Sales Manager, of Mr. F. E. Bonstred, late of "Royal" Typewriters.

* * * *

The partnership between Rai Bahadur Dunichand Deviduttamal and Mr. Durgadass Rupchand, who were carrying on business in Piecegoods under the style of Dunichand Durgadass, at Sheikh Memon Street, has been recently dissolved.

* * * *

The Presidency Mills Co., Ltd., are considering a reduction of their capital from Rs. 12,00,000 to Rs. 1,44,000 by reducing the value of the Rs. 125 shares to Rs. 15. The first meeting

(Continued in column 3.)

The Bombay Chronicle

TRADE & ENGINEERING SUPPLEMENT

BOMBAY, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 27, 1929. REGD. NEWSPAPER NO. B 1065.

The Phoenix Sewing Co., Ltd., Coimbatore. have announced that the sole representative of Messrs Weck and Stamm, manufacturers of high class scissors in Germany will soon be visiting all the important business centres in India with a view to fix up agencies.

* * * *

It is announced that Maneklal C. Shroff and Seth Jivraj Dosabhoy will now be carrying on business in partnership, under the style of British Blanket Company, dealing in second hand clothing and blankets.

It is announced that Gokuldas Purshottam has ceased to be a partner in the cotton brokerage business of Mahomed Suleman & Co.

CURRIMBHOY GINNING & PRESSING CO. LTD.

A meeting of this Company has been called on 8th October to consider a resolution to wind up the concern.

THE PENNINE GAS COOKER

The Davis "Pennine" Gas Cooker is substantially constructed for long service, gas economy, cleanliness, saving of labour and rapid cooking.

The "Pennine" Cooker is designed on modern and scientific lines, with a hot-plate (for boiling, grilling, stewing and the like) of liberal proportions.

The Hot-Plate is equipped with Davis Efficiency Boiling-Burners. These give short, sharp flames, which spread widely and evenly under the 'bottom' of the cooking-utensil, allowing no waste of heat up the sides. The hot-plate spacing is arranged so that the bars do not cross the flames and thus wastefully conduct heat away, whilst the distance between burner and vessel is scientifically accurate. The result of these features is quicker cooking, and a saving in gas (as compared with the old type of ring burner) of one third. The Oven is packed with non-heat-conducting material to prevent (or at least greatly to reduce) loss of heat. and thus to save gas and ensure rapid cooking. It is lined with enammelled steel plate of the highest quality. The Burners are fitted with gas and air adjusters, which ensure the highest heating efficiency with the minimum consumption of gas. The door is fitted externally with a cleanly white procelain-enamelled panel.

The rapidity of cooking and the ease and speed with which a "Pennine" Cooker can be cleaned mean, of course, the saving of much labour

Hot Plate of Pennine Gas Cooker.

in the course of a week. The oven is lined inside and out with enamel, which needs only rubbing with a damp cloth to remove grease, etc., whilst all the burners and fittings can be easily taken out for cleaning and as easily replaced. The Stand promotes cleanliness by enabling the floor under the stove to be constantly swept and it prevents the necessity of stooping to get to the oven. It has a white enamelled top. There is a loose white enamelled tray on top of the oven and below the hot-plate. A narrow trough along the forward edge catches grease and spillings. Other fittings comprise: two Oven Grid Shelves; one sheet-iron shelf; one tinned iron Drip Pan; Meat-Hook; Grill Pan and Grid. A Plate Rack can also be supplied. It has a white procelain enamelled back plate to protect the wall from splashes and steam, and will be found most useful for warming plates and dishes, etc. These stoves are available at the Bombay Gas Company, Bombay.

VACANCIES ADVERTISED

—:o:—

ENGINEER:—The Public Services Commission want an Assistant Engineer (Inspection) for the Indian Stores Department on Rs. 500—54—750. Candidates must specialise in the Construction of Steel Rolling Stock. Applications should reach the Secretary at Simla before 13th October.

MUNICIPAL ENGINEER:—The Dhulia City Municipality want an Engineer, B.E. or L.C.E., on salary of Rs. 150—20/2—250, plus conveyance allowance of Rs. 25. Previous experience in management of Water Works essential. Applications to reach Shaik Abdul Aziz, the President, before 31st October.

* * * *

MARINE ENGINEERS:—Indian Chief Engineers with Colonial Marine Engineer's Certificates on salaries of Rs. 500. Applications to the Marine Superintendent, Mandapam.

PUMPING STATION SUPERINTENDENTS:—The Calcutta Corporation wants Superintendents for its Pumping Stations on salary of Rs. 500—25—750, and free quarters. Applications to reach the Chief Engineer before 21st October.

* * * *

MECHANICAL ENGINEER:—The Public Works Department, Bombay, wants an Assistant Mechanical Engineer for the Public Health Staff on salary of Rs. 440—800 plus overseas pay. Applications should reach by 30th September.

* * * *

BANK SECRETARIES:—The Agricultural Bank of India Ltd., McLean Street, Madras, wants Provincial Secretaries with Banking experience at Bombay and Calcutta on salaries of Rs. p00—10—350 plus allowances of Rs. 200.

Smooth-on Iron Cement

The best and most effective Cement for preventing leakage in Pipe-Joints; it remedies Cracks, Holes and Porous places, incastings; Indispensable to Engineers, Workshop People, Iron Foundries.

Supplied in different grades according to the nature of the work and can be used for hot or cold work. Specially suitable for Irons, Steel, Brass, Copper, Lead, Aluminum, either alone or as a filling compound under the patch plate.

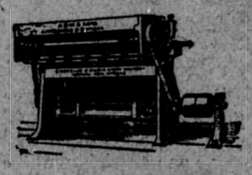
It is specially valuable for castings just to fill up the Pores and Holes. It assures tightness of Joints at all temperatures.

For prices and particulars apply to Sole Agents and Representatives in India :—

THOMPSON & GIDLEY Ltd.,

Khatau Building,
Old Custom House Road, Fort BOMBAY.

PIONEER MANUFACTURERS
OF
COTTON GINS
IN INDIA.



ARDESHIR D. WADIA & SONS
APOLLO STREET, FORT, BOMBAY

Printed and published for the "Bombay Chronicle" Company Limited, by SORAB PALONJI KAPADIA, edited by SYED ABDULLAH BRELVI, at the "Bombay Chronicle" Press, Hari Building, Old Custom House Road, Bombay.

INSURANCE.

Every country had to face difficulties in the beginning.

The Bombay Chronicle

INSURANCE.

But patriotism of the people has vanished such Competition.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913. REGD. NO. B 1981.

VOL. XVII NO. 229-- BOMBAY FRIDAY SEPTEMBER 27 1929 ONE ANNA

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

DRIVING INDIANS OUT OF E. AFRICA

Hilton-Young Report, A Reactionary Proposal

—:o:—

HUSH-HUSH POLICY CONDEMNED

Govt. Must Back Up Pandit Kunzru in London, Say M.L. A's.

—:o:—

SIMLA, Sept. 26.

The Assembly met to-day to conclude the session. The lobby indications were that Government would not move the Chair for an additional day to dispose of official business which could not be disposed of yesterday. It is also learnt that Mr. Haji proposes to move consideration of the Shipping Bill, irrespective of the statement made by Sir George Rainy the other day, but it is doubtful whether the motion will be held to be in order.

Attendance had further swindled down though owing to non-official business galleries were fairly occupied.

Answering a short notice question of Mr. Ganganauda Sinha, Sir B. N. Mitra admitted that inconvenience was caused to the Government of India Staff by shortage of quarters in New Delhi. Sir B. N. Mitra added that the question of building additional quarters there was under consideration. The allotment of quarters for the winter had already been made. The estate office in New Delhi had been instructed to allot quarters so as not to cause inconvenience to the staff moving down to Delhi. Rules regarding the allotment would be so recast as to prevent recurrence of inconvenience of this kind in the future.

ENGLISH REPORTERS FOR WHITLEY COMMISSION.

Answering Mr. Jamnadas Mehta, Sir B. N. Mitra stated that the Government of India had already represented to the Secretary of State on the question of bringing two English reporters at a cost of Rs. 1,900 each per mensem for reporting the proceedings of the Labour Commission.

Sir George Schuster presented the report of the Public Accounts Committee.

ADJOURNMENT MOTION FOR AFRICAN QUESTION.

Diwan Chamanlal wanted to move the adjournment of the House to discuss the "failure of the Government of India to give a satisfactory reply to the recent representation made to it by the East African Delegation."

Sir James Crerar opposing the motion said that the views of the Delegation from East Africa had already been communicated to the Secretary of State and were now under consideration. A debate at this juncture would, so far from being urgent, might have a prejudicial effect on negotiations in which Sir Mahomed Habibullah was engaged. The debate would also embarrass the Secretary of State in endeavouring to obtain the favourable consideration of the Indian case which he intended to do his utmost to secure. The House would be in a better position to discuss the subject after the publication of the Wilson Report. Sir James Crerar assured the Assembly that a final decision on the question by the British Parliament would be postponed until after the Assembly had had an opportunity to debate the whole matter. Every opportunity would be given for the full consultation on the Indian case.

WHOSE BRIEF?

Mr. K. C. Roy who had a motion on the subject pointed out, that if the adjournment motion was allowed, he would withdraw his own motion. He complained that while the Hilton Young Report had been discussed in Kenya Council, in British Parliament and every part of British Empire, Indian Central Legislature had been denied the opportunity of discussing it.

President: Whose fault is it?

Mr. Roy: It is absolutely Government's fault.

A request was made more than once in, and since the last session, to have the report discussed by the Assembly, but it had been systematically denied and the Government took up the case by the back-door to the Standing Emigration Committee. Sir James Crerar had talked of negotiations of Sir Mahomed Habibullah with the Colonial Office. Whose brief was he discussing?. Was it the Government of India's as stated by Sir Frank Noyce the other day here or was it the brief of the East African Deputation now in India? The whole question should be discussed here so that the Government of India might know the Indian feeling.

Mr. Chamanlal represented that no standing order could prevent a motion of adjournment on the ground that its discussion would embarrass the Government.

The President: The Home Member says: no decision will be taken by the Parliament without giving an opportunity to the Assembly to discuss the matter.

Mr. Chamanlal said that the most delicate matter was the point of view to be urged by the Government of India's representation.

Sir D'Arcy Lindsay regretted that the motion attempted entirely to ignore the good work due by the Standing Emigration Committee. The Government of India were in accord and forwarded the views of the Committee.

COUNTRY IN SUSPENSE.

Sir Purshotamdas said the British Cabinet was soon to take a decision. The whole country was in suspense.

President: Since when has it been in suspense?

Sir Purshotamdas: They don't know what the Government had done.

President: When did you learn about it?.

Answer; A fortnight ago.

President: Why was the matter not discussed earlier?

Answer: Because the Government wished to have another discussion which was held last Sunday.

President: Why was the motion not brought yesterday or day before and why to-day? How do you prove the urgency?

Sir Purushotamdas: Because we thought Mr. K. C. Roy's motion on the subject would be reached but now an adjournment motion has become unavoidable.

SCHUSTER'S APOLOGIA.

Sir George Schuster said it was fair to assume that the views of the Standing Emigration Committee reflected those of the House. (A voice: "Not necessarily"). Government had communicated fully to the Secretary of State the views erpressed by the Committee last Sunday. He assured the House from personal knowledge of the case that any debate now in which extreme statements might be made might spoil the atmosphere and chances of securing favourable results for the Indian case.

URGENCY ESTABLISHED.

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta said the urgency was established by the fact that the Congress Party had no hand in the matter as the Emigration Committee was a nominated body.

Sir Purshotamdas asked whether Sir George Schuster said Government had wired to the Secretary of State fully endorsing the views of the Standing Emigration Committee. If so, no need would arise for the motion.

Sir George Schuster replied that the Government of India had communicated fully the views of the Committee and also stated separately their own views.

President: Are the Government of India prepared to say what they said?

Sir James Crerar: We are precluded from doing that by the statutory rules relating to correspondence.

President: Then how can you prevent members from expressing their views?

Mr. K. C. Roy: The Government of India have not stated their attitude on the representation by the East African Deputation

Mr. Chamanlal: Government gave this unsatisfactory reply only yesterday that they were unable to inform the House of their views.

THE MATTER IS URGENT.

President: On hearing the members I conclude the matter is really urgent, but I am in the difficulty pointed out by Mr. K. C. Roy. There is already a motion tabled for discussion.

PRESIDENT WITHHOLDS CONSENT.

A member: He is prepared to withdraw it.

President: He cannot do that now. But I am anxious that the matter should be discussed. Therefore I am prepared to sit as long as possible to allow Mr. Roy's motion to be reached to-day. Therefore I withhold consent for Mr. Chamanlal's adjournment motion.

HAJI BILL POSTPONED.

The first motion on the agenda was the consideration of Mr. Haji's Coastal Reservation Bill.

The President advised Mr. Haji to postpone the motion till the Delhi session for various reasons. Firstly the Select Committee had made the unanimous recommendation that the Bill should be republished. Secondly, there was, he understood, an understanding, as explained by Sir George Rainy, that the motion should be postponed in view of the Conference that was to be convened soon after Lord Irwin's return. Unless Mr. Haji wanted to prejudice the Conference he should agree to postpone the matter to the Delhi session.

Mr. Haji said that he had great pleasure in accepting the suggestion of the Chair.

MERCHANDISE MARKS ACT.

Mr. Neogy moved for the reference to a Select Committee of the Bill amending the Merchandise Marks Act. Sir George Rainy accepted it. He made it clear that the marking would only be at the time of importation, and marking would be protected by legislation.

The Bill was then referred to a Select Committee.

Sir B. N. Mitra announced that the Government would proceed with the particular proposal approved by the Standing Finance Committee for the establishment of the Karachi-Delhi Air Service.

19 NON-OFFICIAL BILLS.

Nineteen non-official Bills were then introduced, prominent amongst them being Mr. Amarnath Dutt's Bill to repeal special enactments which now supplement the ordinary law, Mr. Sarda's Bill to secure a share for Hindu widows in their husbands' family property. Mr. Amarnath Dutt's Bill to amend the Bar Council's Act so as to remove the distinctions about "the rights and privileges among advocates which stand in the way of a united Bar being created", Mr. B. Das's Bill providing that the Government of India and the Secretary of State should not enter into an agreement with any bank without the consent of the Legislature, Mr. Jayakar's two Bills removing certain disabilities in respect of the power of adoption amongst Hindus, and declaring

(Continued on page 8.)

RISING IN KANDAHAR

—:o:—

Kabul Govt's Protest to IndianGovt.

PESHAWAR, Sept. 26.

It transpires that a protest has been sent to the Government of India by the Kabul Government in connection with the Kandahar rising. Four of Sardar Nadir Khan's officers, it is alleged were allowed to proceed to Chaman on the excuse that they wanted to return to their homes on the Kandahar side, but when they reached Chaman it is alleged, they started a propaganda among the Achakzai tribesmen which led to the present Durrani rising in Kandahar Province.—A. P.

Help Nadir Khan

—:o:—

At the meeting of the Muslim Committee held on Wednesday under the presidency of Sirdar Suleman Casam Mitha it was decided to send Rs. 1000 to General Nadir Khaa r the present.

AMIN JAN JOINS NADIR KHAN.

—:o:—

SIMLA, Sept. 25.

It is reported from Peshawar that Amin Jan, half-brother of Amanullah, who has hitherto been with Hazara Lashkars, has now joined Nadir Khan at Ali Khel.

BOMB OUTRAGES IN HOSHIARPUR

—:o:—

ZAMINDAR SURRENDERS HIMSELF

LAHORE, Sept. 26.

Information from Garhshankar (Hoshiarpur District) shows that Chaudhri Nimat Khan, Zamindar, against whom a warrant for arrest had been issued in connection with the recent bomb outrages in Tehsil has surrendered himself to police and has been arrested. It is understood one Sardul Singh has become an approver and that Garhshankar alleged conspiracy case commences in the Court of Alamali Magistrate, Hoshiarpur.—A. P.

To Represent Indians in E. Africa

—:o:—

PANDIT KUNZRU TO SAIL FOR ENGLAND ON SATURDAY

ALLAHABAD, Sept. 26.

Pandit Hirdaynath Kunzru, M. L. A., President of the East African Indian National Congress will leave Allahabad for Bombay to-morrow "en route" to London and sail by s.s. "Morea" on the 28th instant to represent the case of Indians in East Africa to authorities in London.

It is understood Sir Samuel Wilson's report will be considered by His Majesty's Government on October 16.

Sir Mahammad Habibullah and Mr. G. S. Bajpai are already in London but it has been felt necessary for the East African Indians to have a non-official spokesman there before His Majesty's Government arrive at even tentative conclusions. It is understood that the East African question may be referred to a Joint Parliamentary Committee. Probably the matter will be decided by Cabinet on October 16.—A. P.

Arrests in Jodhpur

—:o:—

VICTIMS PACKED TO UNKNOWN DESTINATION

WADHAN, Sept. 26.

Latest advices from Jodhpur state that Messrs. Jaynarayanji Vyas, Editor of the "Tarun Rajasthan" (Beawar) and Sheth Anandraj Sorana, Secretaries of the Reception Committee of the Jodhpur States People's Conference, the holding of which has been prohibited by the Darbar, were arrested in Jodhpur on the 23rd afternoon, and taken to an unknown destination. Mr. Rishi Dutt Mehta, hearing of the arrests, went to Jodhpur and interviewed the authorities, but could not get any information regarding the charges against Messrs. Vyas and Sorana and their present whereabouts.—A. P.

Rise in Bank Rate

—:o:—

DRAIN OF GOLD FROM ENGLAND

LONDON, Sept. 26.

The Bank of England has raised its discount rate from 5-1/2 per cent. to 6-1/2 per cent.—Reuter.

The raising of the bank-rate is attributed to the drain of gold from England in which connection the Bank of England has lost over 20 millions sterling since the beginning of the year, with the result that its reserves have been reduced to a point which is regarded in some quarters as too low.

It is hoped that raising of rate will at least arrest drain if it does not actually bring back some of lost gold. On the other hand, it is feared that the rise may result in general fall of security prices and the increase in interest on loans.—Reuter.

INDIA IS NOT GETTING JUSTICE

—:o:—

Englishwoman's Blunt Admission

NO TINKERING WITH DEMAND FOR DOMINION STATUS

LONDON, Sept. 26.

Presiding over the Women's Delegate Conference on Indian Affairs at Bristol under the auspices of the local branch of the Commonwealth of India League, Mrs. William Graham, wife of President of Board of Trade, said that she was convinced that India was not getting justice. The need of redress for India was ten times greater than that which had prompted the Suffrage movement. She urged that insistent pressure should be put on all members of the House of Commons. Dominion Status could not be tinkered with. "Otherwise we would lose the friendship of the great country."

Mr. Krishna Menon declared that the Reforms without responsibility had proved a failure. The only solution lay in granting full Dominion Status.

The Conference unanimously adopted the resolution urging the Government to take immediate action for granting Dominion Status to India.—Reuter.

LEAGUE COUNCIL CONCLUDES

—:o:—

LONDON, Sept. 25.

Geneva.—The session of Council of League of Nations concluded to-day after Mr. Dalton had stated that Britain considered it important that the victims of opium traffic should be included in the forthcoming meeting of the Advisory Committee on Opium.—Reuter.

HUNGER-STRIKE IN MEERUT JAIL

—:o:—

Four Prisoners Feel Weak

HUTCHINSON, MIRAJKAR, GHATE & THENGDI UNABLE TO ATTEND COURT

MEERUT, Sept. 26.

Owing to the general weakness of body, four of the accused in the Meerut "Conspiracy" case, namely, Hutchinson, Ghate, Thengdi and Mirajkar, did not attend to-day's proceedings in the case.

HUNGER STRIKE CONTINUES

The Hunger-strike by 26 of the accused still continues. It is understood that the reply to the accused's memorial to the Governor-General will be read to all the accused by the Superintendent of the Jail this evening.

"INVASION" OF CONGRESS PANDAL.

Three police officers from Bengal and one from the Punjab were examined by Mr. J. P. Mitter and Mr. Khairat Nabi today. Mr. D. N. Roy of the Calcutta Police stated that during the session of the Congress in December last, about 20,000 millworkers invaded the Congress Pandal and effected forcible entry into it. This crowd was headed by D. K. Goswami, Radharaman Mitter, Dr. Shivanath Banerjee and other members of the workers and Peasants' Party.

LETTERS FROM CONFIDENTIAL SOURCES.

Sardar Bahadur Sant Singh identified two letters alleged to have been written by Muzaffar Ahmed to Sohan Singh Joshi and by P. C. Joshi to the Naujawan Bharat Sabha Conference. Both letters, he deposed, were obtained from a confidential source.

The Defence Advocates desired to know what the source was.

CROWN COUNSEL CLAIMS PRIVILEGE.

Mr. Mitter, Junior Crown Counsel, claimed privilege under Section 125, Evidence Act and referred to the famous English case of Hardy in this connection.

REMEMBER MEERUT COMRADES ON HUNGER STRIKE

TO-DAY'S PUBLIC MEETING.

Under the auspices of the Bombay Workers' Meerut Defence Committee, the Bombay Youth League, the Bombay Meerut Defence Committee, the Independence for India League, the Workers' and Peasants' Party of Bombay, a public meeting will be held to-day (Friday), at 6-30 p.m., at the Jinnah Hall to consider the situation created by the Hunger Strike of Meerut Prisoners and the arrest of Comrade Ranadive. Mr. Nariman will preside.

Those persons who were channels by means of which the detection was made, he said, should not be unnecessarily disclosed.

Mr. Mohamed Ismail of the Bengal Police deposed to his having intercepted a number of letters.

The Court adjourned till Monday.—A. P.

MAHATMAJI ON NATIONAL EDUCATION

—:o:—

BATTLE OF SWARAJ

KASHI VIDYAPITH CONVOCATION ADDRESS

BENARES, Sept. 26.

Delivering the Convocation address of the Kashi Vidyapith, Mahatma Gandhi said that the main aim of national institutions, like the Vidyapith, should be to impart education which would enable the students to become fit soldiers for the battle of Swaraj. Diplomas granted here did not command high value in the market. Hence those who regarded themselves as necessarily deserving of such value were bound to be dissatisfied.

Mahatma Gandhi will address two meetings of ladies this morning and grant interviews to Congress workers later in the morning After receiving an address of welcome from the Local Municipal Board and addressing a public meeting to be held this evening, he will leave for Lucknow to attend the meeting of the All-India Congress Committee.—A.P.

MADRAS PREPARES FOR GANDHI CELEBRATIONS.

A preliminary meeting has been arranged on Thursday at the Mahajanasabha Hall to concert measures to celebrate Mahatma Gandhi's birthday on October 2. Invitations have been issued to various institutions including the European Association. Leading citizens irrespective of the parties to which they belong will attend the meeting for forming the Celebration Committee on non-party lines.—A.P.

Out to Break World's Record

—:o:—

LONDON, Sept. 26.

Le Bourget.—Flying the 40-Horse-Power monoplane, airman Van Candenbergh took off this morning on an attempt to beat world's record for straight-line flight by light aeroplanes. His route lies via Madrid, Agadir and Villa de Cisneros.—Reuter.

CHANCELLOR RESIGNS.

—:o:—

POLITICAL CRISIS IN AUSTRIA.

LONDON, Sept. 25.

Vienna.—The existing political crisis has been intensified by the resignation of Chancellor Doctor Streeruwitz.—Reuter.

THE WEATHER REPORT.

—:o:—

WIDESPREAD RAIN IN SOUTH INDIA.

POONA, Sept. 26.

Yesterday's unsettled conditions in the Arabian Sea developed by the evening into a depression which has intensified into a storm, with its centre at eight hours this morning within one degree of latitude fourteen degrees north and longitude, sixty-eight degrees east.

It has caused widespread rain in Madras Presidency, south Deccan and Kanara.

Monsoon is active in the United Provinces.

Forecast:—Rainfall is likely to extend in Tennasserim, north Deccan; Konkan, Gujarat, United Provinces and east and north Punjab.—A. P.

SHIPPING.

P.&O. British India

(Incorporated in England.)

MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE

P. & O. SAILINGS to PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES, (CALLING AT MALTA EVERY ALTERNATE WEEK).

Date.	Steamers.		Tons.
1929			
28 Sept.	Morea* ..		10,946
5 Oct.	Viceroy of India	ALL	19,648
12 ,,	Mantua* ..	VESSELS	10,946
19 ,,	Kaisar-i-Hind		11,518
26 ,,	Ranpura ..		16,601
2 Nov.	Razmak ..		10,602
9 ,,	Maloja x ..		20,837
16 ,,	Ranchi ..		16,650
23 ,,	Macedonia*..		11,120
30 ,,	Morea ..		10,954
7 Dec.	Naldera x ..	NOW SAIL	16,088
14 ,,	Viceroy of India ..		19,649
21 ,,	Rawalpindi*		16,611
28 ,,	Kaisar-i-Hind	DIRECT	11,518
1930			
4 Jan.	Narkunda x ..		16,572
11 ,,	Ranpura ..		10,602
18 ,,	Rajputana*..		16,568
25 ,,	Ranchi ..	FROM	16,650
1 Feb.	Mooltan x ..		20,847
8 ,,	Morea ..		10,954
15 ,,	Mantua* ..		10,946
22 ,,	Viceroy of India	BOMBAY	19,000
1 Mar.	Maloja x ..		20,837
8 ,,	Kaisar-i-Hind		11,518
15 ,,	Razmak@ ..	WITHOUT	10,602
22 ,,	Ranpura ..		16,601
29 ,,	Naldera x ..		16,088
5 Apr.	Ranchi ..		16,650
12 ,,	Rawalpindi*		16,619
17 ,,	Morea(Extra).	TRAN-	10,946
19 ,,	Razmak ..	SHIPMENT	10,602
26 ,,	Malwa* ..		11,006
26 ,,	Narkunda*..		16,572
		AT	
3 May.	Viceroy of India ..		19,648
10 ,,	Rajputana*..	ADEN	16,568
17 ,,	Kaisar-i-Hind		11,518
24 ,,	Mooltan x ..		20,847
31 ,,	Macedonia ..		11,102

All sailings are subject to alteration without notice.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

@ To Marseilles only.

*Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

x Through steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

SPECIAL OFF SEASON RETURN TICKETS.

FIRST and SECOND Saloon Return Tickets at Special Reduced Rates will be issued for any Mail steamer during the period, commencing from Bombay with the sailing of the S. S. "MACEDONIA" on the 31st May 1930 and terminating with the steamer due in Bombay on the 20th September 1930. The fares will be as follows:—

	1st Saloon.	2nd Saloon.
To London and back by Sea ..	£105	£75
To London and back via Marseilles including P. & O. Special Train across France in both directions ..	£120	£90
To Marseilles and back ..	£100	£72

The accommodation allotted will be the best available at time of application.

SINGLE BERTH CABINS.

There will be no extra charge for Single Berth Cabins between 1st June and 18th January.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS, BOMBAY TO PORT SAID AND PLYMOUTH.

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT PORT SUDAN, MALTA, and/or TANGIER.

Date about.	Steamers.	Tons.
1929		
24th Nov. ..	Dumana ..	8,427
14th Dec. ..	Domala ..	8,422
1930		
3rd Apr. ..	Dumana ..	8,427
21st ,, ..	Domala ..	8,442

These two vessels are only one class ships. Fares as follows:—

	Single.	Return.
Bombay to Plymouth. A	£64	£112
B	£60	£106
C	£56	£98

SHIPPING.

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

1929.		
27th Sept.	Macedonia*	Colombo, Straits China and Japan
11th Oct.	Naldera ..	Australia.
22nd ,,	Alipore ..	Straits, China and Japan
25th ,,	Rawalpindi..	Colombo, Straits China and Japan
8th Nov.	Narkunda ..	Australia.
22nd ,,	Rajputana..	Colombo, Straits China & Japan.
6th Dec.	Mooltan ..	Australia.
20th ,,	Mantua ...	Colombo, Straits China & Japan.
193		
3rd Jan.	Maloja ..	Colombo and Australia.
17th ,,	Macedonia ..	Colombo, Straits China & Japan.
31st ,,	Naldera ..	Colombo and Australia.
14th Feb.	Rawalpindi..	Colombo, Straits China & Japan
28th ,,	Narkunda ..	Colombo and Australia.
28th ar.	Mooltan ..	Colombo and Australia.
25th April	Maloja ..	Colombo and Australia.

* Cargo only.

HOLIDAY EXCURSION TICKETS TO AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND

Holiday Excursion Return Tickets can be issued in the First Saloon only at the following fares from Bombay.

To Fremantle	£74
Adelaide	£76
Melbourne	£78
Sydney	£80
Brisbane	£82
Auckland or Wellington (N. Z.)	£100 via Sydney

Periods of availability 16 Weeks. Sailings approximately every month.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO MADRAS, CALCUTTA AND RANGOON.

1929		
11 a.m.		
27th Sept.	Varela ..	Busrah via Karachi
9-30 a.m.		
28th Sept	Chakla ..	Karachi via Porebunder Dwarka and C Mandvi.
30th ,,	Vita ..	Karachi via P'Oka & C. Mandvi.
about 14th Oct.	Ellora ..	Mombassa and Zanzibar

REDUCED FARES.

First Class return tickets to Mombassa available for three months are now issued by the East Africa Line of steamers. Return fare Rs. 500/- only. Apply for particulars to the undersigned.

There will be sailings to Karachi on Monday, Wednesdays, Thursday Fridays and Saturday, every week. The departure of the Karachi Gulf mail on Thursday or Friday is dependent upon the arrival of the inward English mail.

Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by Thurs.-Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. & O. Mail Steamer or through passengers to Busrah.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO., Ballard Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

Western India

THE INSURANCE CO., LTD. Satara City.

PRE-EMINENT among INDIAN COMPANIES at the age of 13 Fourth Valuation at the end of 1925.

UNSURPASSED BONUS

Bonus per 1000 p.a. W. Life End

Rs. 22-1/2 Rs. 18

Strongest Reserves!!!

(1) Life Assurance Fund. Rs. 10,64,903

(2) Total undivided Reserve Rs. 3,42,170

RATIO of (2) to (1) 32 per cent.

NO OTHER COMPANY in INDIA can show EQUAL RESULTS.

For agency and other particulars please apply.

SHIPPING

NYK LINE

FOR SINGAPORE, CHINA & JAPAN

Steamers.	Tons.	Arrive.	Leave.
aTokushimaMaru.	5976	18 Sept.	29 Sept.
Kashima Maru ..	10000	....	@2 Oct.
Sado Maru ..	5898	29 Sept.	14 Oct.
Hakone Maru ..	10500	....	@16 ,,
*Tottori Maru ..	5973	16 Oct.	28 Oct.
Suwa Maru ..	10700	....	@30Oct.
Awa Maru ..	602	30 Oct.	13 Nov.
Fushimi Maru ..	11000	....	@13Nov

* Do not carry passengers.
@ From Colombo.

FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Colombo	Arrive Marseille
Kitano Maru ..	8000	3 Oct.	20 Oct.
Haruna Maru ..	10500	17 Oct.	3 Nov.
Kamo Maru ..	8000	31 Oct.	17 Nov.

FROM ORIENT TO SAN FRANCISCO

Steamers.	Tons.	From Hongkong	From Kobe.
		Maidon	
Taiyo Maru ..	22000	16 Oct.	24 Oct.
Tenyo Maru ..	22000	30 Oct.	6 Nov.

Other are Orient-Seattle, South-American (East and West Coast) and Japan Australia Services.

Reduced combined through fares.

Cheapest Round-the-World tour rates and other fares, full particulars on which are furnished on application to—

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
Canada Building, Hornby Rd. Bombay
Phone No. 20279, 23738.
Telegrams:—"YUSEN."

AUCTION SALE.

CRAWFORD & CO.
Auctioneers.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE JEWELLERY SET WITH DIAMONDS, EMERALDS & RUBBIES.

Under instructions of Messrs. Merwanji Kola & Co., Attorneys for Raja Bahadur Bansilal Motilal, and on account and at the risk of Rajkumar Sing Mookin of 152, Harrison Road, Calcutta, Messrs. CRAWFORD & CO., will sell by Public Auction on SUNDAY the 20th October 1929, at 3 p.m. (S.T.) at the Pedhi of Raja Bahadur Bansilal Motilal at No. 211, 213, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay, the undermentioned jewellery:

1. One star set with small diamonds and a big pink diamond in the centre weighing about 24 Ratis.

2. One star set with small diamonds and an emerald in the centre weighing about 10 Ratis.

3. One star set with small diamonds and a ruby in the centre weighing about 14 Ratis.

The said jewellery can be seen at the aforesaid Pedhi at Kalbadevi Road, between the hours of 10 a.m. and 4 p.m. (S.T.)

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application should be made at the office of Messrs. Merwanji Kola & Co., Solicitors, at No. 14-K, Hammam Street, Fort, Bombay, or at the office of the undersigned at 122, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

CRAWFORD & CO.

SORABJEE COWASJEE&Co
AUCTIONEERS.
123, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

FOR SALE.

THE BUNGALOW known as "Nepenthe" at Linking Road, on Khar Estate, Khar Road Station, (B. B. & C. I. Railway Line) having outhouses and garage with a vacant plot about 693 square yards, suitable for building. Inspection arranged and offers received by the undersigned.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

Cook EASY

Fully illustrated Catalogue FREE

Annapurna Cooker Co., Bg. Basavangudi, Bangalore.
Bombay Agents:—Motilal Vasanlidas & Co., Girgaum Back Road.

CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Fill up your WANTS here on payment of

Rupee **ONE**

For First Twenty Words AND **ONE ANNA**

For each Additional word

Terms :—CASH with order.

INSTRUCTIONS.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words "Apply Box No —Advertisement Department 'Bombay Chronicle,'" to be paid for

Answers to Advertisements should be addressed as follows.—Box Number——Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—SPECIAL and DISTRICT AGENTS, throughout Bombay Presidency on liberal commission. Apply: CALCUTTA INSURANCE LTD., 15, Hare Street, Calcutta.

WANTED—AGENTS for sale of "Bombay Chronicle" Daily and Sunday Editions at Dhulia. Apply for particulars to the Manager, the "Bombay Chronicle," P. O. Box No. 322, Bombay.

LOAN.

18000 RUPEES LOANS without interest for 10 years granted. New applicants' enlistment continued as per concession rate till 28th October, 1929. Next date for granting loan fixed 31st October, 1929. Ask list of loans distributed and rules. Agents wanted. THE BANKING & INDUSTRIAL SYNDICATE, LTD., Bombay 2.

HOUSES AND FLATS TO LET.

TO LET—PROPERTY with several buildings and fine paved compound suitable for Cinema Film Co. or Factory at Chinchpokli, Parel Road, on tram line. Write to or see SUPERINTENDENT, Lady Northcote Hindu Orphanage, No. 3, Chawpati Road.

C 1884

MATRIMONIAL

WANTED HINDUS OF BOTH SEXES desiring suitable matches in ordinary, inter-sect, inter-caste and inter-provincial marriages and widow remarriages. Apply BOMBAY MARRIAGE BUREAU, POST. BOX 874 BOMBAY, with anna stamp for prospectus.

M 32779

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENT.

FOR SALE—200 pairs Weaver Beams Flanges 16" dia: X4" bore in good condition. For inspection apply to Box No. 2359 Advt Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."

T 32909

THE GWALIOR SUN BRAND PORTLAND CEMENT

Surpasses all the requirements of the British standard Specification and is certified by Government Test House, Alipore to be cement of a high order and recommended for all classes of work. All enquiries and orders will have our best attention

YUSUF BUILDING,

Jail Sangate Street, Fort, Bombay.
Tel. No. 21934

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 1057 of 1928.

AMBERNATH CHANDRASEN ..... Plaintiff.

vs

SHAMRAO KRISHNARAO and others ..... Defendants.

and

DATTARAM CHANDRASEN ..... Plaintiff in Counter-Claim.

vs.

AMBERNATH CHANDRASEN and others .... Defendants in Counter-Claim.

PURSUANT to the consent decree for sale made in the above suit and bearing date the 12th day of September, 1928, and pursuant to the Judge's order, dated 5th July, 1929, the following immoveable properties described in lots Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4, situate at Ville-Parle at Ville-Parle at Eksar Village near Borivali and at Kumbhar Tukadi Lane, Bhuleshwar, without the Fort of Bombay, will be sold by Public Auction by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court at the time and place as specified hereunder:—

Lot No. 4 will be sold on FRIDAY, the 27th day of September, 1929, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.) on the premises at Kumbhar Tukdi Lane, Bhuleshwar, without the Fort of Bombay.

Lots Nos. 1, 2 and 3 will be sold on FRIDAY, the 4th day of October, 1929, at 3 p.m. (S. T.) at the Commissioner's Office in the Court House.

PARTICULARS.

LOT NO. 1.—PROPERTY AT VILLE PARLE.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground with a well, building structures thereon, situate, lying and being at Ville Parle, Taluka Salsette, District Bombay Suburban, containing by admeasurement about 2,403 square yards or thereabouts, formerly being a portion of Survey No. 65 and now final Plot No. 9 as described in the certificate of tenure and title relating to the said piece and bounded as follows: On or towards the East by Final Plot No. 8 believed to be the property of Waghji Laxmidas, on or towards the West by Final Plot No. 10 believed to be the property of Atmaram Vithal Boregaokar, on or towards the North by a 30 feet road now called Hanuman Road, on or towards the South by a drain and beyond that by Final Plot No. 11 to 14 believed to be the property of Pedro Dooming Kiny.

LOT NO. 2.—PROPERTY AT VILLE PARLE.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground with a well therein, situate, lying and being at Ville Parle, Taluka Salsette, District Bombay Suburban, containing by admeasurement about 850 square yards or thereabouts, formerly being a portion of Survey No. 6 and now Final Plot No. 68 as described in the certificate of tenure and title relating to the said piece and bounded as follows: On or towards the East partly by Final Plot No. 96 believed to be the property of Gaffar Shamsudin and partly by a Road, on or towards the West by a 25 feet Road, on or towards the North by Final Plots Nos. 97 and 96 believed to be properties of Mohanlal Dayal, on or towards the South by a 40 feet Road.

LOT NO. 3.—PROPERTY AT (MOJE EKSAR) BORIVALI.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground situate, lying and being at Moje Eksar, Pakhadi Babhai near Borivali, Taluka Salsette, District Bombay Suburban, containing by admeasurement 2,266 square yards or thereabouts, being a portion of the field known as Halwar, bearing Survey No. 10, Pot No. 9, and bounded as follows: On or towards the East by the remaining land of the same Survey No. 10, on or towards the West by the land of Narayan Moroba Bhatt sold to Dossabhoy Dadabhoy Katrak, on or towards the North by the land of Bhasker Hiraji and on or towards the South by the public Road to Garai.

LOT NO 4—PARTICULARS OF PROPERTY AT KUMBHAR TUKDI LANE, BHULESHWAR, BOMBAY.

All that piece or parcel of Pension and Tax land or ground since redeemed with the messuages, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate, lying and being in Khumbhar Tukdi Lane off the junction of Thakurdwar Road with Girgaon Back Road, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 115 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Laughton's Survey No. 446 (part), Collector's New No. 2369, Cadastral Survey No. 2315 of Bhuleshwar Division and in the Books of the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C Ward No. 5047-48, Street No. 13 (formerly 20 (1)) and bounded as follows: That is to say, on or towards the East by the property of the Trustees of Jain Temple, on or towards the West by the said Kumbhar Tukdi Lane, on or towards the North by the property of Moreshwar Narayan and his sons, bearing Cadastral Survey No. 2316, on or towards the South by the property of the Trustees of the late Gordhandas Nagindas Bhagat (Soonawalia), together with the use of the Latrines jointly with the owners of the Cadastral Survey No. 2316 of Bhuleshwar Division.

For further particulars and conditions of Sale, application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs. Damania and Co., Attorneys for the Plaintiff abovenamed at No. 9, Bell Lane, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 26th day of August, 1929.

R. S. DADACHANJI, Commissioner.

N.B.—Offers in writing stating the amount (in words) of price for purchase of any of the above properties from intending purchasers thereof are invited and the same be forwarded before 12 noon on FRIDAY, the 27th September, 1929, by them with a deposit by cheque (crossed and Order) of 25 per cent. of the price (which amount will be returned without interest if offer is not accepted) in favour of Messrs. DAMANIA & CO., Attorneys-at-Law at their Office at No. 9, Bell Lane, Fort, Bombay.

32906

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

THE NEW INDIA ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the TENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Company will be held at the CENTRAL BANK BUILDING, 2ND FLOOR, (DEAN LANE ENTRANCE) ESPLANADE ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY, on FRIDAY, the 27th September, 1929, at 4 p.m. (S. T.)

(i) To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and the Audited Accounts for the year ended 31st March, 1929.

(ii) To declare a Dividend.

(iii) To elect two Directors in place of Sir D. J. Tata, Kt., and Sir Lalubhai Samaldas, Kt., C.I.E., who retire by rotation but are eligible for re-election and offer themselves accordingly.

(iv) To elect a Director in place of Sir Chunilal V. Mehta, K.C.S.I., who has been appointed a Director under Article 88 of the Company's Articles of Association and retires under the same Article, but is eligible for re-election and offers himself accordingly.

(v) To appoint Auditors for the current year and fix their remuneration.

(vi) To transact any other business the Chairman may bring before the Meeting.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 16th day of September, to the 7th day of October, 1929, (both days inclusive).

By Order of the Board,
W. MILLARD,
32792 Sub-Manager.

NOTICE

IN THE MATTER OF THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VII 1913.
and
IN THE MATTER OF THE AMBAJI TARANGA LT. RLY. CO. LTD. (In Voluntary Liquidation).

AN ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of this Company will be held in the Registered Office of this Company at 41, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay on SATURDAY, the 5th October, 1929, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.) when the Liquidator will submit his 8th Year Report and Statement of Account before the Shareholders regarding the Liquidation.

If there be no quorum the Meeting will be adjourned to the same day and time and place a week after i.e. on 12th October, 1929.

For The Ambaji Taranga Lt. Ry. Co. Ltd.,
in Vol. Liquidation.
G. K. DALAL,
Liquidator.

41, Medows Street, Fort,
Bombay
32908

LEGAL NOTICES.

HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY.

Insolvency No. 414 of 1928.

Re: MOTILAL KALIANJI GULABCHAND SHET, of Bombay, residing at opposite Victoria Garden: An Insolvent.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the abovenamed Insolvent has applied to the Court for his discharge and that the Court has fixed the 17th December, 1929 at 11-15 for hearing the application.

Dated this 25th day of September, 1929.

K. A. BHOJWANI, Insolvency Registrar.
32910

TENDERS

WANTED.

TENDERS for the installation of a Public Address Loud speaking equipment in the amphitheatre tent to be fixed in Lahore for the deliberations of the ensuing Session of the Indian National Congress in the last week of December 1929.

32900

AUCTION SALE.

Messrs. BENNETT & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY AT BAPTY ROAD.

Under instructions from N. H. Moos, Esqr., the Receiver appointed in Suit No. 175 of 1922 (Gulbaji Ajisiji and Co. v. Rustomji Cursetji Banatwalla and others) and in Appeal No. 49 of 1924 and pursuant to the Decree of the Appeal Court, dated the 12th December 1924 and the Judge's Order dated the 5th April 1929 Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will (THIS DAY) FRIDAY, the 27th instant at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction on the premises:—

All that piece of freehold land together with the messuages, tenements or dwelling houses standing thereon situate at Bapty Road (Umar Khari Sewer Drain Road) admeasuring about 1,204 square yards according to the Collector's Rent Roll and 1,042 square yards according to the Cadastral Survey, bearing Collector's Old Nos. 506-505, New No. 14021, New Survey No. 1/6943, Cadastral Survey No. 211 of Tardeo Division and assessed by the Municipality under E Ward No. 2431, 2432, Street No. 120 etc., at present under D Ward No. 4100, Street Nos. 120-122 and D Ward No. 4101, Street Nos. 124-126 and bounded on the East formerly by the property of Mr. Banatwalla but now of Aimai Nowroji Pallonji Batliwalla, on the West by the property of Gulam Husein Dossaji, on the North by Bapty Road and on the South by the property of Edulji Cursetji Banatwalla.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Wadia Gandhy and Co., Attorneys for the Receiver or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF PLUSH.

Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will on THURSDAY, the 3rd October next at 3 p.m. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction at their Rooms:—

By order of the office concerned and on account and at the risk of Messrs. Janmahomed Rahim & Sons, Bhindi Bazar, Bombay:—

8 cases each about 100 yards Plush of different colours 44x45 inches.

AUCTION SALE OF ABOUT 80,000 COAL BURNT MANGLORE TILES, IRON ROLLED STEEL BEAMS, SCRAPE IRON, SLABS OF SHAHABADI STONES, SHEDS, ETC.

Under instructions from N. H. Moos, Esq., the Receiver appointed in Suit No. 457 of 1929 (Messrs. Manordas Chaganlal vs. Syed Manzir Ahmed and Anr.), Messrs. BENNETT & CO. will on WEDNESDAY, the 2nd Oct. next at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.), sell by Public Auction in separate lots on the site of Mulund Housing Society, at 5 or 10 minutes walk from G.I.P. Railway Mulund Station:—

Materials such as about 80,000 coal burnt Manglore tiles, iron rolled steel beams, scrape iron, polished and rough slabs of Sahabadi stones, Malad stones, heaps of chunam, bamboo and wooden materials, sheds 4 ghanis, etc., etc.

BENNETT & CO.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE CAPITOL
THE LAST DAY
AT 10 P. M. ONLY
AT 10 P. M. ONLY
AT 10 P. M. ONLY
The Popular Star
IVOR NOVELLO
IN THE
GALLANT HUSSAR
A charming love story.
ALSO
Funeral Procession Scenes of the late
JATIN DAS
TO-MORROW
AT 4, 6-30 and 10 P. M.
Dainty, Delectable
LILLIAN GISH
in the
Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer Masterpiece
THE ENEMY
Heart-gripping Story.

LAST SHOW
Last Chance
THE GREAT
Dr. ALVARO
will perform to-night his last performances
AT
9-30 P. M. TO-NIGHT
AT
Krishna Cinema
Dubash Theatre, New Charni Rd.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE
6-30 and 10 p.m.
SEE—AND—HEAR
TENDER LOIN
The most Thrilling Underworld Melodrama:
WITH
DOLORES COSTELLO
CONARD NAGEL
MITCHELL LEWIS
WARNER BROS.
TALKING PICTURE

EMPIRE THEATRE
AT 6 & 10 P.M.
THE IMANOFF QUARTETTE
The Whirlwind Dancers
In New Dances
WITH CINEMA
THE SEVENTH HEAVEN
The Fox Gold-medal Film
Also
Madan Theatres Ltd.
Latest Topical
Calcutta pays homage to the late
JATINDRANATH DAS

OUR LION BRAND
Magical Piles Balm patented in the Govt. of India patent office is a sure external Remedy for any kind of Chronic Piles. Absolute Cure within ten days. Pain and Bleeding will be stopped within 24 hours No pain or Burning sensation when Medicine applied. Price per Tin Rs. 2-8-0 only.
PILES BALM DEPOT.
Tel:—"Piles" P. O. Box No. 40.
P. O. Vizagapatam, B. N.

SYNTHETIC DIAMONDS.

Surpass real ones in all respects. Especially in lustre hardness. Have withstood the test of fire, file, and Acids. Cuts glass like real Diamonds.
Price Rs. 10, per carat. Catalogue free.
WILLIAM GRIFTH & Co.
104, China Bazaar Road, MADRA

Bombay City & Suburbs

TO-DAY.

Bombay Municipal Corporation 3-30 p.m. (B. T.).
Meerut Hunger Strike:—Public Meeting at Jinnah Hall, 6-30 p.m. (S. T.), Mr. K. F. Nariman presiding.
Ram Mohan Roy anniversary celebration at Prarthana Samaj Hall, 8 a.m. and 6-30 p.m.
All Municipal Schools closed in honour of Jatin Das.
S S Macedonia with the English mails of September 12, due at 6 a.m

SATURDAY, September 28.

S S Morea with the homeward mails sails at 1 p.m.
Bombay Bullion Exchange Ltd. Extraordinary General Meeting, Bullion Exchange Building, 3-30 p.m.

MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

A meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation will be held in the Municipal Hall, to-day (Friday), at 3-30 p.m. (Bombay Time).

"F" WARD. D. C. C.

An urgent meeting of the Council of Management of the above Committee will be held at the Committee's Office, to-morrow (Saturday), at 8-30 p.m. (S. T.).

POSTAL NOTICE.

Mails for Ceylon, the Straits Settlements, China, and Japan per s.s. "Macedonia" will be closed at the General Post Office at 10-0 a.m. on Friday, the 27th instant instead of 6-30 p.m. on the 26th as previously notified.

BHULESWAR CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

The annual general meeting of the Bhuleswar District Congress Committee will be held on Sunday (the 6th cra.), at 5 p.m. (S. T.), in Mr. Narayan Balwant Deshpande's office (Devkaran Mansion, Mangaldas Road, Princess Street), to adopt the annual report and statement of accounts, as well as to elect new office bearers and members of the Executive Committee.

MAIL STEAMERS.

The P. & O. Mail steamer "Rajputana" with the Mails from Bombay of 21st instant arrived at Aden at 4 p.m. on the 25th instant and left there at 8-30 p.m. the same day.
The P. & O. Mail steamer "Kaisar-i-Hind" with the mails from London of the 19th instant arrived at Port Said at 6-30 a.m. on the 25th instant and left there at 11-30 a.m. the same day.

RECEPTION TO BOMBAY SCOUT CONTINGENT.

It has been arranged to give a reception to the Bombay Contingent of Scouts on their return from the World Jamboree by meeting them on their arrival on Saturday, at 6-15 a.m. at the Victoria Terminus and taking them in a procession to the C. V. Mehta Hut, Esplanade Maidan. All Scouters, Scouts and others interested are requested to muster strong at the Station.

RAJA RAMMOHAN ROY ANNIVERSARY.

The anniversary of Raja Rammohan Roy will be observed to-day (Friday), in the Prarthana Samaj Hall, Mr. Y. B. Bhandarkar, B.A., LL.B., will conduct divine service in the morning at 8 a.m. In the evening at 6-30 p.m. there will be addresses on the life and work of Raja Rammohan Roy. Prof. R. Pratapgiri will speak on "Rammohan's Contribution to Modern India." Mr. K. Satyanarayan, B.A., will speak on "The Teaching of Rammohan" and Prof. Krishnaswamy will speak on "Rammohan as a student of religions." Dr. G. Y. Chitnis will preside. All are cordially invited to attend.

"F" WARD DISTRICT CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

ELECTION TO B. P. C. C.

Nominations duly proposed and seconded by the members of the "F" Ward District Congress Committee are invited for the 9 seats on the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee from this ward. Nominations will be accepted at the Committee's Offices, Kawarana Building, Parel, till 6-30 p.m. on Saturday, the 5th October 1929. Only those members who are on the rolls of the Committee by 10. a.m. to-day (Friday), will be entitled to vote. In case of contest the election will take place on Sunday, the 13th October 1929 between the hours of 8 to 11 a.m. and 4 to 7 p.m. (S. T.). The memberships roll will be closed at 10 a.m. to-day (Friday), for the purposes of the election. Those of the volunteers who have not yet returned the membership books are requested to return them to-day (Friday), 10 a.m. without fail.

NURSE SUES DOCTOR

Claim for Maintenance

Ramabai Dinanath, a Hindu nurse, presented an application before the Chief Presidency Magistrate on Thursday claiming maintenance from Dr. C. S. Thakar of the J. J. Hospital.

The applicant claimed maintenance for her two children alleged to have been born by the respondent. Ramaba in the course of her application stated that she was a nurse but was at present unemployed. Her father was a Civil Surgeon in Hyderabad (Sind).

She first came to know the respondent in 1923 at the house of one Kamalabai who was practicing private midwifery. In course of time the respondent became friendly with her and the friendship ripened into intimacy. The respondent proposed to marry her and on her accepting the offer, he promised to enter into a civil marriage with her as soon as he secured a post suitable to his position in life. Relying on the promise she had intimate relations with the respondent. They used to meet frequently at the house of Kamalabai by previous arrangement. In 1924 she joined the Infant Welfare Society as a nurse and stayed at the Society's quarters at Kalachowki. In September 1924 she was informed by Kamalabai that the respondent had entered into a civil marriage with another woman. She thereupon went to the respondent's house at Santa Cruz and protested against his breach of promise.

"DON'T EXPOSE ME".

The respondent is alleged to have entreated her to keep quiet and not to expose him, otherwise he would commit suicide. He promised to meet her at Kamalabai's place the next day and when they met there the doctor is alleged to have told her that his marriage with the other woman would not affect their relations as he promised to maintain the child she was expecting and also to help her whenever she required.

Accordingly the respondent used to visit her as before and gave her monetary help whenever she required. In November 1924 she gave birth to a daughter which she alleged was born out of her intimacy with the respondent.

The applicant further stated that in May 1925 she shifted to Tankwadi but her relations with the respondent continued. As the respondent did not like that residence she arranged with a Parsi Lady at Marine Lines to sublet a room in her flat for which the respondent used to make payments. After two months she shifted from Tankwadi to Kalbadevi and there also the respondent continued to visit her.

DENIES ALL KNOWLEDGE.

The applicant also alleged that in July 1928 another child was born to her. She sent her servant to the respondent for help but the latter asked him to go to him the next Saturday. The next day she learnt that the respondent was out of Bombay. She sent a servant on another occasion. She also sent a pleader's notice to the respondent who replied denying all knowledge of the affair.

The Magistrate ordered the issue of summons against the respondent.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY PRIMARY EDUCATION CONFERENCE

THIRD SESSION AT BANDRA.

The work of the Conference is progressing in full swing. Out of 76 municipal school boards, 40 have joined the Conference. Nearly 35 members of the Reception Committee and 200 delegates have been enlisted so far. The official delegates elected by the different municipal and district local board school boards are nearly 80.

The Conference will open its session at 4 p.m. on Saturday in the Bandra Municipal Town Hall. On Sunday the resolutions will be discussed in full Conference which begins from 11-30 a.m.

It is expected the Conference will try to tackle some of the most practical difficulties that the School Boards were confronted with in relation to primary education, after the enactment of the Primary Education Act of 1923.

CURRENCY DEPT. ACCOUNTS.

The following is an abstract of the accounts of the Currency Department on the 22nd instant.

(In thousands of rupees).

Notes in circulation	186,21,46
Reserve—coin and bullion:—	
In India:—	
Silver coin	108,17,37
Gold bullion	32,22,33
Silver bullion	4,28,58
Securities (purchase price):—	
In India	39,12,27
In England	2,40,91

SHROUDED IN MYSTERY

MARWARI YOUTH'S DEATH

MANAGER OF A PEDHI UNDER ARREST

The Coroner resumed inquest on Thursday touching the murder of a Marwari young boy named Seshmal Dulaji aged 12 years which took place in Dr. Javle's building at Mahim on the 4th instant.

The police arrested Laichand Laxmichand, manager of the 'pedhi' of the deceased who was placed before the Coroner. Dr. M. C. Javle giving evidence said his Bhaya woke him at about 3 a.m. on the fourth instant and said a murder had taken place in the Marwari's 'pedhi'. Subsequently the suspect came with two Marwaris and asked witness if he could give him assistance of an expert doctor as the tumour of the deceased had burst. One of the Marwaris accompanying the suspect got angry and told suspect not to tell falsehood, and to say that the boy was dead.

PREPARED TO SPEND MONEY.

The suspect thereupon told Dr. Javle: "I am prepared to spend any amount of money, save me." Witness then told the suspect to go to the police and report the incident. Describing the suspect's attitude, Dr. Javle said, he had blood stain on his shirt, eyes were red and was very nervous.

Further hearing was adjourned.

CHOLERA IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

The Director of Information writes:—

The situation on September 25 was:—

In the Presidency proper, East Khandesh District reports 7 cases only and Nasik District 11 attacks and 2 deaths.

In Sind, Karachi District returns 10 cases and 13 deaths, while Hyderabad reports 2 attacks and one death. The report for Nawabshah District is 21 cases and 9 deaths. Rohri town reports one case and one death, while Sukkur reports three fresh cases.

One thousand two hundred cholera pills, 10 lbs. of potassium permanganate and 3,000 quinine pills have been supplied to the Chairman, Executive Committee, Sind Relief Fund, and 50,000 quinine pills to the District Local Board, Larkana.

"G" WARD DISTRICT CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

Applications are invited from the members of this Ward for 11 seats to represent this ward to B. P. C. C. Those who want to stand as a candidate should apply duly proposed and seconded before Tuesday (8-10-29) at 6 p. m., if there are more than 11 candidates the polling will take place on Sunday (13-10-29) as under:—

Polling Stations (1) Dadar, G. Ward D. C. C. Office Lady Jamshedji Road (2) Matunga, Kanti Building Lady Hardinge Road (B. B.) and (3) Lower Parel, Hassam Building 2nd floor.

Polling Time:—8 to 11 a. m., and 3 to 6 p. m.

On Friday (27-9-29) at 10 a. m. the membership roll will be closed; those who are on the roll up to that time can vote for coming B. P. C. C. election.

Latest Cotton Quotations

JANUARY.

NEW YORK.

	Sept. 26.
Previous Closing Rate	18.76
To-day's Opening Rate	18.81
Difference	plus .05
To-day's Closing Rate	18.62
Difference	—.14

LIVERPOOL

	Sept. 26.
Previous Closing Rate	9.89
To-day's Opening Rate	9.99
Difference	plus .10
To-day's Closing Rate	9.94
Difference	Plus .05

LONDON SILVER MARKET

	London, Sept. 26.
Silver Ready	23-9-0
Lower	0-2-0
Silver Forward	23-10-0
Lower	0-1-0

Tone of market:—Quiet.

BOMBAY PRICES:

	Bombay, Sept. 26.
1st Settlement	53-14-0
2nd Settlement	53-14-0
3rd Settlement	53-12-0

SUIT AGAINST GUJARATI ACTORS

OBJECTION TO WORKING IN RIVAL COMPANY

INJECTION REFUSED BY HIGH COURT

The Hon. Mr. Justice Wadia at the High Court heard a notice of motion on behalf of Ramanbhai Lalbhai, proprietor of the Saroj Natak Samaj, a Gujarati Dramatic Company., asking for an injunction against (1) Mohanlal Lalaji, (2) Gulam Mahomed Shah and (3) Chandulal Hargovandas Shah.

Mr. Daphtary instructed by Messrs. Little and Co., appeared for the plaintiff. Mr. Bhulabhai Desai instructed by Mr. I. K. Thakore of Messrs. Thakore and Co. represented the first defendant; and Mr. Jinnah instructed by Messrs. Natvarlal and Co. represented the second defendant.

The plaintiff's case was that he had engaged the first and second defendants on a salary of Rs. 501 and Rs. 165 respectively as actors in his dramatic company. Under the agreement, they were to get free board and lodging, and were not to work for any other company while in the service of the plaintiff. The defendants worked as actors in several plays of the plaintiff's Company at Ahmedabad and Surat and returned to Bombay in August last.

The plaintiff alleged that at the instigation of the third defendant who is the proprietor of the Laxmikant Natak Company in Bombay, the first and second defendants committed a breach of their agreement with the plaintiff and took part as actors in the third defendant's plays "Shali-vahan" and "Virna-Vir" at the Victoria Theatre, Grant Road, in September. From the advertisements in the papers, the plaintiff learnt that they were to take part again in the "Virna-Vir" play which was announced to be repeated on 21st and 22nd September.

Under the circumstances, the plaintiff asked for an injunction restraining the first and second defendants from performing in the play, and against the third defendant from engaging them for his Company.

On the plaintiff's application, Mr. Justice Wadia on the 20th instant had granted an interim injunction, pending the final hearing of the notice of motion which came on yesterday.

On behalf of the first defendant, it was argued that the plaintiff himself had failed to fulfil some terms of the agreement regarding payment, etc., and consequently he ceased to work for him.

The second defendant expressed his willingness to rejoin the plaintiff's Company.

His Lordship was satisfied that the plaintiff had failed to fulfil his part of the contract. The notice of motion was, therefore, dismissed, and the interim injunction was dissolved. The plaintiff was directed to pay the costs of the first and third defendants.

DROWNING TRAGEDY IN SIND.

KARACHI, Sept. 26.

News of a drowning tragedy has been received here from Kandiaro, where cholera is taking a toll of ten lives on the average daily from the population of about 2,500. People have been for several days past evacuating the stricken town in boats the supply of which is inadequate for the purpose. The drowning tragedy occurred when a boat capsized in Nasarat Canal, causing the loss of five lives. The bodies have not been recovered.—A. P.

BEYOND THE ARM OF BRITISH LAW

GOAN BIGAMIST'S ESCAPE

CAN'T BE EXTRADITED TO BOMBAY

Peter Phillip Nery Saldanha, Indian Roman Catholic Bombay, who was convicted of bigamy and sentenced to nine months' rigorous imprisonment by the Hon. Mr. Justice Blackwell and the Hon. Mr. Justice Mel. Kemp, at the Bombay High Court, on last Thursday, is reported to have absconded from Bombay to Goa, in Portuguese territory. The last time he was seen in the Bombay High Court was a short while before the judgment was pronounced in the second of the two cases against him.

It appears that as soon as he secured an adverse judgment he left the Court unnoticed by anybody.

SECOND WIFE LEAVES FOR GOA.

Saldanha's wife by the second marriage, Olive D'Souza, with whom he had been living at Mahim, left her house early this week and is believed to have joined Saldanha in Goa.

Under Article 3 of the Anglo-Portuguese Treaty of 1892, bigamy is not one of the offences for which the convicted persons could be extradited from Portuguese India to British territory to meet the ends of justice.

THE BOMBAY YOUTH LEAGUE.
SWADESHI BAZAR
AT
MADHAV BAUGH
Open from 3 p.m. to 9 p.m.
TO-DAY'S ENTERTAINMENT PROGRAMME.
Prof. Vora assisted by Master Kunjibhoy will give demonstration of his thrilling
SHOOTING FEATS AND RADIO.
From 7 to 8-30 p.m.
Thousands visit daily.

SENSATION AT A WIDOW RE-MARRIAGE.

SECUNDERABAD, Sept. 26.

The ceremonies connected with a Hindu widow remarriage, the parties to which belong to the conservative section of the Vysia community, were about to begin yesterday when a Vysia merchant with half-a-dozen men of the same caste is alleged to have tried to prevent the marriage, forcibly removing the bride. The police were sent for before the opponents of the marriage left the place, and a complaint of kidnapping was made against Mr. Baji Krishna Rao, B.A., B.L., President of the local Arya Samaj. The bride was subsequently given away in marriage by her mother.—A. P.

OUTRAGING MODESTY OF EUROPEAN GIRL

The Chief Presidency Magistrate convicted Rama Babra a Hindu aged about 20 on a charge of outraging the modesty of a European girl and sentenced him to one years' hard labour on Thursday.

PATHAN MURDER CASE

10 HINDU MILL-WORKERS TRANSPORTED FOR LIFE

PATHETIC SCENES IN COURT

After a protracted hearing, the case was concluded at the Criminal Session of the High Court in which 17 Hindu mill-hands of the China Mill at Kalachowki were charged with the murder of four Pathan watchman on 17th January last.

The facts have already been reported in these columns. The incident arose from the appointment of the Pathans as watchman which was greatly resented by the Hindu Workers who, after an unsuccessful protest to the management, resorted to a violent attack on the victims.

The jury having found ten of the accused guilty of murder, Mr. Justice Rangnekar sentenced them to transportation for life. The remaining seven were acquitted.

The closing scenes of the trial were marked by piteous weeping and crying by the friends and relatives of the condemned men.

THURSDAY'S ATTENDANCE IN MILLS.

To-day's attendance has increased to 132,992. The Presidency Mill, which was reported to be closed yesterday, is working to-day.

BANKING COMMITTEE IN POONA.

The Bombay Provincial Banking Enquiry Committee will reach Poona to-day (Friday) and will be there until the 5th October. On the first day the Committee will visit Khed and two other villages in the Khed Taluka. They will take oral evidence of witnesses from Saturday, the 28th September, at the New Sub-Judge's Court, Poona. The Registrar of Co-operative Societies, Bombay Presidency, and Professor V. G. Gokhale, of the Poona Agricultural College, will be examined on the first day, i.e., Saturday.

Stop that Rheumatism!

Never neglect the slightest twinge of rheumatism. It is apt to lead to months of pain and discomfort. Though few people escape rheumatic attacks in damp or cold weather, rheumatism need not be the scourge it has become. Its cause is mainly uric acid, left in the blood by weak or sluggish kidneys. In a great measure, therefore, one's freedom from rheumatic pain depends upon healthy kidney action.

Don't waste precious time. Take Doan's Backache Kidney Pills the moment you feel a rheumatic pain; they stimulate and strengthen sluggish kidneys, and in this way are able to relieve kidney symptoms such as backache, lumbago, sciatica, rheumatism and annoying irregularities of the urinary system.

All dealers sell Doan's, Rs. 2 per bottle.

Send for FREE COPY of
DOAN'S DREAM BOOK.
Address: P.B.431, Bombay, or P.B.2,104, Calcutta.

C. P. CEMENT
SWASTIKA BRAND

This is a
Quick Hardening Slow Setting Cement.
Government Alipore Test House Report shows this Cement attains in **2 DAYS** strength required by British Standard Specification in **28 DAYS.**
For full particulars apply to:—
SHAPOORJI PALLONJI & Co., 70, Medows Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

National
INSURANCE
COMPANY LIMITED,
(ESTABLISHED 1906)

HEAD OFFICE:
9, Old Court House Street,
CALCUTTA.

FUNDS EXCEED
Rs. 1,35,00,000

LIFE POLICIES
LOW PREMIUMS
UNDOUBTED SECURITY
PROMPT CLAIMS SETTLEMENTS WITH INTEREST
FOR
ANY UNUSUAL DELAY.

Write for rates and particulars of special schemes for
CHILDREN'S EDUCATION
OR
MARRIAGE PROVISION

Bombay Branch:—
ALICE BUILDING,
Hornby Road : : BOMBAY

Awarded
Gold Medals
1912.
Mohanlal & Co.
JEWELLERS
Telephone No. 21795.
Ghia Mansion,
Shaik Memon St. BOMBAY

New Medium Advertising
The MICROPHONE
The Indian Broadca ng Co. is prepared to accept Advertisements for broadcasting over the Microphone. Apply for rates to the Publisher, Indian Radio Times: Radio House, Bombay.

Bombay Chronicle

SCHEDULE OF RATES FOR SUBSCRIPTION.

DAILY EDITION

	Local Mofuss Rs. a.	Rs. a.
Yearly ..	25 0	30 0
Half-Yearly.	12 8	15 0
Quarterly ..	6 4	7 8
Monthly ..	2 2	2 8

SINGLE COPY
One Anna

Subscription to Foreign Countries will be Rs. 50 per year.

SUNDAY EDITION

	Local Mofussil	
Yearly ..	Rs. 6-0	Rs. 8-0
Half-Yearly.	Rs. 3-8	Rs. 4-8

Foreign Rs. 10 per year.
SINGLE COPY
Two Annas.
PAYMENT STRICTLY IN ADVANCE.

Let your Body and Brain Be Refreshed
by using
ZANDU'S
Draksha-Asava
Mridvikarishta-Sharangdhar M. Ch. 10.
A Delicious and Remarkable Remedy
Why Remain Fatigued and Depressed? Why not try from to-day?
That Acts At Once
ZANDU'S
Draksha-Asava
The Well-known Body and Brain Refresher
Avoid Substitutes
ZANDU
Pharmaceutical Works Limited.
Sayani Road, BOMBAY 14
Selling Depot: Old Bhatia Mahajanwadi, Kalbadevi, BOMBAY 2
½ lb.As.13, 1 lb,Rs.1-8, 1½ lb.Rs.2.

NAGINDAS& MANEKLAL
INCOME TAX &
SUPER TAX EXPERTS
Sukhadwalla Building,
REVELIN STREET,
Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.
Telephone No. 22560.

The Bombay Chronicle
FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 27, 1929.

Nair Committee's Plight

—:o:—

According to the "Daily Telegraph" the draft of the Central Committee, "a native body which had been collaborating with the Simon Commission," has been finally approved by its members. The use of the word "native" was probably not intentional and may be set down to the racial arrogance characteristic of those who regard Imperialism as a glorious privilege rather than a shame. But properly speaking, in England at least it is the all-British Commission that should be called a native body. But let that pass. It is something that the Central Committee's travails are coming to an end. The sooner they end, the better for all concerned, whether it is the proverbial mouse that comes out or something less negligible. Speculative forecasts of the Committee's recommendations have recently been so many and so vague that it will serve no purpose to review them. But it is clear beyond the shadow of a doubt that the recommendations are far from unanimous. It is said that Mr. Kikabhai Premchand has already handed over a separate report and has left for Europe and that other dissenting reports have either been submitted or are about to be submitted by Mr. M. C. Rajah, Dr. Suhrawardy, Sir Hari Singh Gour and Sir Zulfiqar Ali Khan. It is easy to misinterpret the Committee's divided counsels. But what better could be expected from those who flouted the nation's verdict against the Commission and colluded with a Government determined to exploit exclusive class and communal interests to the uttermost?

There is another reason why the members of the Committee pulled different ways. It is the lack of any real power to the Committee and the consequent lack of a sense of responsibility. If the members of the Committee knew that their unanimous recommendations would be given due weight by Parliament, they would most certainly have arrived at a settlement. But of any real power the Committee has been most shamefully deprived. The Committee was deluded with false promises and assurances of equal status with the Commission. But the promises have been broken at every stage. It is now clear as day-light that the Commission has refused even to discuss its own recommendations with the Central Committee, supposed to be the Indian half of the "Joint Free Conference." It is no wonder that when a Committee finds that its recommendations have little authority and are only pleadings to be accepted or rejected by the Commission, its members lay aside their role of judges and assume that of pleaders for the various sectional interests they were tutored to represent. The Government deliberately laid a trap for the Committee, and the latter, having with open eyes, walked into it, must thank itself for the consequences.

We are now told that the Committee, having been let down by the Commission, has expressed a desire that its report should not be made available to the Commission. Whether the Viceroy, to whom the report will be submitted, obliges the Committee in this respect or not, the fact remains that the recommendations that will go before Parliament are not the joint recommendations of a joint conference, as the Labour Government fondly believed they would be.

Holding The Pistol

—:o:—

The debate in the Assembly on the motion of the Finance Member for a token grant for Rs. 39,000, representing the expenditure to be incurred on the proposed appointment "as a temporary measure" of an Inspector of Medical Education for India, naturally evoked considerable heat and its adjournment to the next day showed how important was the subject in the eyes of the non-official members. The proposal of the appointment of a Medical Mussolini by Government at the dictation of the British Medical Council has been viewed with the utmost disfavour by the independent medical profession in India and Government have been made aware through the number of protests submitted to them by associations of medical men all over the country and notably by the Bombay Medical Union that the proposal is an insult to India. The Standing Finance Committee of the Assembly turned it down, but Government have thought it fit to introduce it as a token grant in the Assembly, evidently with the hope that with the help of the docile nominated bloc and their own official group they can carry through this preposterous proposal.

The speeches on the proposal were a fair indication of the essential weakness of the Government case and the justice of the demand of the non-official representatives that what Government should immediately take up for consideration was not the foisting of a Medical Mussolini upon the country but the creation of an All-India Medical Council whose composition will be thoroughly representative. The British Medical Council were holding a pistol at the head of the independent medical profession. If the appointment of a medical autocrat for all India was turned down, the Council threatened to withdraw recognition to Indian medical degrees. Indian self-respect demands that there should be no cowing down before this absurd threat. Merely because control of medical instruction has passed from the hands of the I.M.S. into those of Ministers owing to medical education having become a Transferred Subject, the British Medical Council has discovered that under an indigenous agency there is danger of the deterioration of medical standards in India. Dr. Moonje pointed out in a vigorous speech how absurd and ill-founded this hypocritical complaint was. Standards of medical education have not only not deteriorated under an indigenous agency for instruction and supervision, they have on the contrary improved. That indigenous agency will not tolerate any "bossing" by I.M.S. men. For any equitably drawn up scheme for the establishment of an All-India Medical Council, a scheme in which the I.M.S. will, on no account, occupy a dominating place, the Provincial Ministers can have no objection. It is such a scheme that public demands from the Government.

Persisting Wrongs

—:o:—

A press report of a tour made in Gujerat by some members of the Committee appointed by the Bombay Government to inquire into the condition of the "depressed" classes reveals the persistence of the various disabilities to which the so-called untouchables are subjected. The report shows that in several parts of the province the "untouchables" are still prevented from using public wells or attending public schools. It is said that at Dholka the "depressed" classes had elected a representative on the Municipal Council but that he was rejected as being an untouchable. We trust Government will speedily investigate these grievances and redress them even before the Committee submits its report. It is a painful surprise to find that in some of the mills of Ahmedabad "dhed" weavers are not allowed to work. Mr. Ambalal Sarabhai is reported to have remarked that the disability was economic and not religious. This strikes us as being too complacent an explanation and is naturally contradicted by the weavers themselves.

BRITAIN THROUGH HER MONTHLIES.

A NEW WAR IDEA.

(By Mr. SUNDAR P. KABALI).

By Air Mail,
LONDON, Sept. 14.

Last week I wrote to you what Mr. H. G. Wells thinks of the present open combination of Lord Melchett and Lord Beaverbrook for building up of the British Empire. Since then I was able to read what the Earl of Birkenhead has to say about "These Eventful Weeks." Discussing in the current issue of "Britannia and Eve" various topics of public importance, which include spiritual and political, the ex-Secretary of State for India opines that the Church as a religious body has little to lose and much to gain by the disestablishment proposed by the Convocation of Canterbury. His Lordship thinks that "a coalition of Jixes and Saklatwalas to shelve, the carefully considered reforms of the governing body of the Church is certainly monstrous, though politically, however, both Church and State would suffer greatly from any disestablishment. Turning to less spiritual subjects, Lord Birkenhead makes a few comments on the political happenings of the last few weeks. According to him the Socialist Party has been elected on a programme deliberately designed to appeal to the grossest and greediest appetites of the mob. "It is, however, not without satisfaction that the country has observed the promotion to the Woolsack of Lord Sankey, a man of great judicial experience, who is politically a Liberal Conservative with Socialist leanings, which act in itself offers relief to realise that the Woolsack has been spared a certain terrible affliction, an affliction which the appeal court has not been able to avoid in the installation in that office of Sir William Jowitt, who mysteriously translated himself within three days of his election as a Liberal to the Socialist Ministry. When it is recalled that a large majority of the present Socialist members belong to the Independent Labour Party, which just prior to the election declared itself a warm adherent of the more extreme and stupid socialist fallacies, when it is recalled also that the policy of the late Conservative Government, in every field of administration was held up to execration by every Socialist candidate in every constituency, it must come as a slight shock to even the most blase spectator to observe the firmness, with which the new Ministry insists on making itself a pale and somewhat tremulous counterfeit of its predecessor. To take only one example of this change of front, both the present Prime Minister and every other Socialist both before and during the election, publicly bewailed the alleged "administrative perse-

(Continued on page 6.)

SARDA CHILD MARRIAGE BILL.

A TRIUMPH OF ENLIGHTENED PUBLIC OPINION

(By NANALAL N. TALATY).

The passing of the Sarda Prevention of Child Marriage Bill by the Legislative Assembly by an overwhelming majority of over fifty votes is an indication of the new awakening that has taken place among the people of India. The untiring energy and the commendable assiduity with which Rai Sahib Harbilas Sarda pursued his noble object call for warm encomiums because of their having been amply rewarded in that the Bill has now almost been placed on the Statute Book. No man is prouder than Rai Sahib at this moment and, as a local contemporary has put it, a grateful India will acknowledge that he has placed her under a deep debt of obligation to him. The many and far-reaching benefits that the people will derive from the Bill will be an eloquent tribute to the signal service rendered by him. Indeed his name will be cherished with many happy memories by the succeeding generations as that of the one man who nobly rose to the occasion and who in the teeth of organised opposition fought vigorously and fought to the finish for what he thought was in the best interests of his country.

COUNTRY-WIDE SUPPORT.

But it must be acknowledged here that the success of the Bill was due to a number of reasons. First and foremost among all these was, of course, the unmistakable attitude displayed by the women through the press and platform. Indeed, it was they who were really hard hit by the unwholesome practices of child marriages and in whose principal interest it was, therefore, that the Bill should be passed. Then there was Government's cordial support to the Bill. Government really displayed great wisdom in according their whole-hearted support to the Bill in as much as they realised that a preponderating portion of enlightened public opinion was in favour of the Bill. Then there was the very generous and laudable support extended to the Bill by the Indian press but for whose propaganda there would have been a different tale to tell. All these factors, however, point to one thing and that is that the case in favour of the Bill was clear and cogent.

A WEAK CASE.

Speeches made on the floor of the Assembly against the passing of the Bill are on their very face lacking in any convincing argument whatsoever. All that the oppositionists of the Bill could say was that the Bill was against the very injunctions of the Shastras and the Shariat and therefore was an encroachment on the religious rights of a community. In this respect a question may well be asked of these people. Who wrote these Shastras and whether the writer or writers did purposely and definitely enjoin on the people that what they wrote should be faithfully followed unmindful of the spirit of the times, conditions and circumstances then obtaining? Did they stipulate that the injunctions should hold good for all times and all climes? Nobody in his senses will ever think that they do. And if they do, then as Pandit Motilal has so ably shown, these Shastras should have no use for us.

UNREASONABLE ORTHODOXY.

Some of the remarks made on the floor of the Assembly by orthodox oppositionists of the Bill should not be allowed to go unchallenged. During the initial stages of the debate on the Bill it was pointed out by some members that the Bill was not allowed to be sufficiently studied and was, therefore, practically forced upon the people. The fact, however, that it had been before the House for several years and that it had been more than once circulated

(Continued on Page 6.)

Notes of the Day

—:o:—

Police Raj.

It appears from some searching questions in the Madras Legislative Council and the Government's evasive replies to them that for some months past the City Police has been most vexatiously shadowing the local Congress workers. But the most surprising thing is that the Government pretend to know nothing about the shadowing business and the Home Member bare-facedly remarks that the Government have left the whole matter to the discretion of the police. It does seem that the Government have abdicated their supervisory responsibility. Mr. M. Gupta was arrested in March last at Bezwada because, as Government spokesman said, he was found in suspicious circumstances on the railway line just before the Simon Commission was due to pass Bezwada. The suspicions were, of course, soon found to be baseless and the police quietly dropped the case. But the Government took no action against the over-suspicious police officials concerned and decline to take any now. This is but one instance of Police Raj.

Autocracy in Jodhpur.

The conduct of the Jodhpur Durbar in prohibiting the holding of the States's People's Conference at Jodhpur in October next is arbitrary, high-handed and unjust. The Durbar first sought to impose some frivolous conditions on the holding of the Conference; but when the organisers accepted those conditions, so far, of course, as they honourably could, the Durbar suddenly prohibited the Conference on the unreasonable ground, among others, that the Conference sought to "stir political issues" and "to question the existing order of things". Of course, the Conference did mean to do this. It is its right and duty to do so. But in no civilised country is the discharge of that duty regarded as an offence. The Conference meant neither violence nor revolution. The local Marwadi Hitakarini Sabha, under whose auspices the Conference was to be held, had passed in May last resolutions urging "the establishment of Responsible Government in the State under the aegis of the Maharaja Saheb". Resolutions like this cannot with any justice be regarded as objectionable.

What Next?

The Secretary of the Indian States People's Conference, in a public statement on the Jodhpur Durbar's prohibitory order, rightly observes: "The gagging orders like that of the Jodhpur Durbar attempt to suppress even the popular demands for bringing about a change in the existing form of Government of the States without eliminating their Rulers. Are they not indirectly paying a premium on the imminent cry for eliminating the autocratic Ruler" He advises the organisers of the Jodhpur Conference "either to hold the proposed sessions at any other place free from all humiliating restrictions of the Jodhpur Durbar and express their mind to all concerned or to think of attacking the citadel of the autocratic prohibition order of the Durbar after securing the support of the people of the State". The principle of the Sovereignty of the People must be proclaimed from the housetops in every nook and corner of India.

A National Language.

The Government of Bihar and Orissa recently appointed a Committee to consider measures for the development of the principal vernaculars of the province. The Committee recommended the establishment of a permanent Academy to develop the language and literature of Hindi, Urdu and Oria, the appointment of a Committee of experts to compile the grammar and dictionary of a common language for the province, and a wider use of the vernaculars as the media of instruction and examination in high schools. The Government have agreed to appoint the Academy recommended, but do not think it necessary to have another committee of experts. The idea of fusing the two kindred languages Hindi and Urdu is not a chimerical one, as what is popularly known as Hindustani is the result of a fusion that has already taken place to some extent. But the initiative in this matter is best taken by the public, especially those who are keen on popularising one national language. A good beginning is for every Indian to learn either Hindi or Urdu and both the Devanagari and Urdu scripts.

The Sinking Fund.

Angry Shareholder: "May I ask what happened to our sinking fund?"

Chairman. "It sank".

HELPING THE COTTAGE INDUSTRIES

—:o:—

Wanted an Industrial Bank for the Presidency

MR. ADVANI BEFORE BANKING COMMITTEE

Mr. Shroff on Lack of Banking Facilities for Workers

Mr. G. Sugdury of Ralli Brothers was examined by the Bombay Provincial Banking Enquiry Committee on Thursday morning at the new Council Hall, Bombay. Questioned by the Chairman the witness said he was expressing his personal views on the subject, he was not there in any representative capacity.

POSSIBILITIES OF POOLS.

Dealing with the question of the possibilities of forming pools and of cooperative effort in marketing produce, the witness opined that cooperative banks would go a long way to help the ryot to market his goods cheaper than at present and would enable him to secure a larger profit from their sale. The question as to whether the forming of pools would be advantageous to the producer or not was debatable.

The witness thought that the existing facilities regarding internal remittances met all requirements. Referring to the Negotiable Instruments Act, he said as far as he could see the one amendment of the Act which would be welcome was to protect drawees if they were merchants in the same way as bankers.

INDIA BACKWARD IN BANKING

Mr. A. D. Shroff of Messrs. Batlivala and Karani, a local firm of brokers, was the next witness examined. The witness had put in a lengthy and exhaustive memorandum explaining his personal views on the subject of banking. In his prefatory remarks, he said:

The institution of an enquiry into the banking conditions of India comes not a day too soon.

That India is notoriously backward in point of the banking facilities available to the teeming population of the country can hardly be disputed. Excluding the Co-operative Credit Societies, there are not more than six hundred banking offices in this country which has the size of Europe without Russia. It is calculated that for every 2,700 sq. miles India possesses one banking office, while Japan has 80 and the United Kingdom 285. The habit of banking has been so deeply ingrained in the people of the United Kingdom that it is said that whilst the average English child is not born with a silver spoon in the mouth, it is born with a pass-book in the hand. Compared to this, the bank pass-book here is the proud privilege of a few and the Chinese puzzle to teeming millions. This finds graphic illustration in the fact that whilst the banking deposit per head of population in the United Kingdom is £60, it is under 7 sh. in India.

The witness gave following reasons for India's backwardness in banking. (a) Illiteracy of masses; (b) Reluctance of banks to permit the use of vernaculars in the conduct of their business; (c) lack of confidence of the general public in the stability of Indian banks; and (d) the traditional boarding habit of Indian people.

BANE OF HOARDING.

Discussing the unwholesome effects of the hoarding habit, the witness observed that the problem for them to investigate was not the existence of these hoards but to devise ways and means by which this potential wealth could be charmed out of the boards to augment the capital resources of the country. There were numerous ways in which this could be done. During the last quarter of a century when the Cooperative Credit Movement had been recording a progressive expansion throughout the country, at least some of these hoards must have been liquidated and in many cases further hoarding must have been checked. The total working capital of the Co-operative Credit Societies on 31st March 1927 was Rs. 67.93 crores. Evidently this could not be entirely the result of new savings. The proof was not lacking that in spite of the illiteracy of the overwhelming majority of the population, the provision of banking facilities on the very modest scale that the co-operative movement could afford had not failed to produce the desired result.

NO FACILITIES FOR WORKERS.

The means or institutions in existence for encouraging savings and investments habit could not be said to be adequate in any sense of the term. Outside big cities like Bombay, facilities consisted mainly of Co-operative Credit Societies and Savings Bank Departments of Post Office. Although the commercial community had been well served with banking facilities in cities like Bombay, it appeared that sufficient attention was not paid to that class of the community which particularly needed to be educated in this matter. In Bombay, neither the Imperial Bank nor any of Indian Joint-Stock Banks had any branches in the mill area and in localities inhabited by labourers employed in mills. If some of these Banks opened small offices confining their business mainly to Savings Department in these localities, he felt they were bound to succeed in time in creating a new clientele for this business. Apart from labourers, there were numerous shop-keepers engaged in retail trade who would not fail to avail themselves of such facilities. In order to make a special appeal to the inhabitants of these localities, such banking offices should be kept open for business up to eight in the evening. This was a special feature of the Birmingham Municipal Bank, which was greatly appreciated by workmen.

Proceeding, the witness observed that the gold-hoarding habit was still persisting.

EVIDENCE OF DIRECTOR OF INDUSTRIES.

Reassembling after lunch, the Committee examined Mr. P. B. Advani, Director of Industries, Bombay. In an exhaustive written memorandum the witness put forward certain suggestions in his individual capacity and not as a Government official.

Dealing with the question of small industries allied to agriculture, the witness said there were several ways in which such industries could with advantage be assisted, such as provision of facilities for technical training, demonstration of improved appliances, supply of plant or machinery or hire-purchase system supply of technical advice, help (at a small charge) in maintenance of machinery in efficient working order and advice about suitable patterns and designs, about marketing and encouragement of cooperative selling and cooperative buying, etc. So far as individuals who carried on an industry on their own account in their own homes were concerned financing could be done with safety only through co-operative societies and till these were formed in adequate numbers, it might be done through the District Associations. These associations should be financed by the Industrial Bank.

WANTED INDUSTRIAL BANK.

It was very difficult, the witness proceeded, to suggest a method of financing the individual college workers which would stand the usual commercial test. Financing of such men could only be undertaken safely by co-operative societies. At present most of these men specially weavers were largely in the hands of the local "Sowkar" who also acted as a dealer. The only way out of this difficulty was the establishment of an industrial bank for the Presidency. Such a bank to be of real assistance to small industrialists must have a number of branches so as to be in close touch with the condition of the industries in the various parts of the Presidency.

With the evidence of the last witness, the Committee finished its preliminary enquiry in Bombay. The Committee now proceeds to Poona to continue their enquiry there.

WANTED CO-OPERATIVE BANK FOR GRAIN MERCHANTS

—:o:—

COMMERCE GRADUATE'S SUGGESTION

Resumming its inquiry at the new Council Hall, Bombay, on Wednesday morning, the Bombay Provincial Banking Enquiry Committee examined Mr. W. J. Jenkins, Deputy Secretary, Indian Central Cotton Committee, and Major Ellis Jones of Messrs Drennan and Co., representatives of the Indian Central Cotton Committee. The witnesses had not submitted any written memorandum; instead they put in the general report of a previous enquiry carried on by their Committee into the finance and marketing of cultivators' cotton.

FINANCE DURING CULTIVATION

Asked about the financing of crops in the Bombay Presidency, especially Khandesh and the Southern Maharatta country, where rabi crops were unimportant relatively, and cotton was the principal commercial crop, witnesses emphasised that in these places finance during cultivation not only for the actual cultivation of the crop but for the cultivators' general needs was far more important and in these areas finance for growing and finances for marketting were largely inseparable especially as cultivation advances by market 'dalals' were quite important. In those places where there were co-operative societies the rate of interest was comparatively low.

Asked by Prof. Kale why the growers in villages had to approah the sowcar for loans at a high rate of interest while there was enough surplus money lying idle in the Bombay Provincial Co-operative Bank, witnesses said that it was not in the interest of the Co-operative Bank to advance moneys to those agriculturists who had no credit whatsoever.

In reply to Mr. Desai, witnesses said that they were considering system that had been adopted by the Egyptian Government of financing the producer and were collecting opinions in the matter at present. The system in Egypt was not working thorugh cooperative societies. It was in fact a cooperative system.

REPRESENTATIVE OF GRAIN MERCHANTS.

Mr. A. R. Bhat, a student of commerce and assistant editor of "Kesari" gave evidence before the Committee on the sources of finances of the retail grain merchants. His evidence was supplemented by Mr. A. B. Dabke, a grain merchant. The written memorandum submitted by Mr. Bhat on how the local retail grain merchants finance their business, "inter alia" states: —

COOPERATIVE BANK WANTED

There are no hundis used in the business transacted between the wholesaler and the dealer.

At present when these dealers happen to be short of funds they have to depend on private moneylenders who charge exorbitant rates of interest. They are in difficulty when they do not receive money from their costomers in time to pay the wholesale dealer. They therefore want an institution that will accommodate them by making advances for a week from time to time. The needs of these merchants are small and no individual dealer, at a time, requires more than a couple of thousand rupees. On the other hand, commercial banks do not attach sufficient importance to such a clienale and on the other many a time these retail traders do not find it to their convenience to approach big banks. It seems to me that a co-operative urban bank if started will be of great help. The retail dealers also want an institution that will lend them money for a period of two years or so, on the security of their shop. An urban bank if one is started, should be able to meet this demand of the dealers also. Moreover once these people begin to get the necessary facilities from the bank they will do all possible payments through the bank. And the opening of an urban co-operative bank will familiarise these merchants more and more with the modern banking methods. It will have a great educative value.

The Committee then rose for lunch.

THRIFT SOCIETIES.

Reassembling after lunch, the Committee examined messrs. Maganlal V. Parekh, J. K. Parulkar and K. N. R. Ranina, President, vice-President and member respectively of the Bombay Pioneer Co-operative Thrift Society. The witnesses, in the course of their evidence, stated that there were means and institutions in existence in the important towns and cities of the Bombay Presidency for encouraging savings and investment habit among the people but it had to be admitted that the facilities afforded by these were not enough to attract the lower middle class as much as they ought to do. This class was remarkable not only for its not being able to save regularly but what was worse, also to lay by what they might save till the small monthly savings became investable, the small amounts being spent away in the meantime.

The banking and investment habit in India, continued the witnesses, was undoubtedly of slow growth, particularly in small villages. The villagers had not much money to spare owing to poverty. The little they might spare, they generally invested in gold and silver ornaments. Propaganda was necessary to educate public opinion in rural areas and co-operative societies might well be utilised for the purpose.

Witnesses advocated the formation of a co-operative life insurance society hoping that the efforts of the Provincial Cooperative Institute for starting such a society would be successful ere long.

The Committee then rose for the day.

BHAVNAGAR NOTES

—:o:—

PREPARATIONS FOR GANDHI JAYANTI.

(From Our Correspondent.)

BHAVNAGAR, Sept. 25.

The publication of a notification in the latest State Darbari Gazette by the Vice-President of the City Municipality inviting application for the election of 20 Municipal Commissioners according to Hazur order No. 7 of 28-4-18 is a certain proof that the Council of Administration seem to have dropped the idea of doing away with nominated and co-opted members. It seems that the member of the council are not unanimous on their point although the municipality expressed the desire to that effect to Sir Prabhashanker Pattani who was the originator of the idea. Any how this year we shall have 20 elected 10 nominates and 5 co-opted members in the Municipality. The last date for the candidates to send in the application is the 10th October. There is already a keen interest in the public for the election and it is hoped the people will this time said in best men as their representative. The election takes place on the 20th October 29.

GANDHI JAYANTI.

This year the "Rantia Baras" falls on the 30th instant, 1st October is the birth day of Dr. Annie Besant. According to English date 2nd October is Mahatmaji's birth day. Taking advantage of these three days Bhavnagar this time celebrates Gandhi Jayanti on a big scale. All the schools and boarding houses as well as the college, will join in this celebration. Dakshina Murti Vidyarthi Bhavan, alone has decided to present 'Babuji' 100,000 yards of hand spun yarn. It is also known that a single family of Parekh Brother is also going to give 100,000 yards of yarns to Gandhiji.

REVENUE.

The long expected charge in the Revenue Department has at last come. It is understood that the present Revenue Commissioner is posted as the Officer Commanding the Bhavnagar Lancers. The latter officer is going to Junagadh to relieve Mr. Tinneley. Mr. Natvarlal is taking the charge of the Revenue Commissioner. It is rumoured that there are still many other changes in the officer to follow.

MEMORIAL TO LATE MR. PURSHOTTAMDAS SHAH

—:o:—

MR. NARAYANLAL'S TRIBUTE

Mr. Narayanlal Bansilal in opening the memorial to the late Mr. Purshottamdas Shah at Godhra said:—

Let me first of all, congratulate you for erecting in this city the "Vyam Mandir" the Institute for Physical Culture that we see standing before us as a fitting memorial to our glorious martyr whose death anniversary we are all celebrating to-day.

I have no words, brothers and sisters, to thank you adequately for the great honour you have done me by asking me to perform the opening ceremony of this sacred edifice.

Twelve months mark the distance when Purshottamdas Saah laid down his life at the altar of mighty Hinduism. The martyr really knows no death and Purshottamdas to-day lives amongst us all the more than he did when he was living in body. What shall I, then, speak of him to-day? I am tempted to believe that I will be doing my duty if only I faithfully represent before you the life that Purshottamdas so nobly lived.

There was a day when over your ancient city was flying the "Bhagvo Zenda" of the mighty Hindu Empire. Here were once blown the proud trumpets of the victorious Marattas. But time and tide wait for none. With the loss of their power the Hindus gradually became disintegrated. They took to business. They lost their fighting force. Years after dawned the day when with Mahatma Gandhi came the gigantic wave of Indian nationalism which swept over the country with unprecedented rapidity. The Hindu-Muslim unity which seemed to be originating from the Khilafat movement soon became a matter of the past. You all know how and with what forbearance did Purshottamdas bear almost innumerable lathis that fell on his devoted head. Shah fell like a martyr.

The time has come when throughout the length and breadth of India Hindus must organise themselves. It must be clearly understood that by their "Sangathan" the Hindus do not mean to snatch away the liberties of other nations. They only want to protect their own hearths and home.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT GAZETTE

—:o:—

CIVVL APPOINTMENTS

Mr. Dudraya Sivilingayya Hiremath to act temporarily as Political Agent, Jath, from the date he takes over charge from Mr. V H Naik, until relieved by Mr. A O Koreishi.

Mr. Abdullahmia Oosmanmia Koreishi, on relief, to be Political Agent, Jath, vice Mr. R S Hiremath reverting.

The services of Mr. R S Broomfield I.C.S., Barrister-at-Law, are, on his return from leave, placed at the disposal of the Government of India for employment as judicial Commissioner in the States of Western India.

The services of Mr. D R Norman I.C.S. Barrister-at-Law, are, on his return from leave, placed at the disposal of the Government of India for employment as District and Sessions Judge in Kadthiawar and Additional District and Sessions Judge Banas Kantha.

Mr. G F S Collins I.C.S., to be Secretary to Government, Home and Ecclesiastical Departments, from the date on which he took charge of that appointment from Mr. E W Trotman I. C. S.

Mr. J H Garrett, I.C.S., is granted leave for six months and fifteen days from December 3, or the subsequent date on which he may be relieved.

JATIN FUNERAL AT CAPITOL

INTERESTING FILM VERSION OF HUNGARIAN LIFE

The leading British Artist, in his role in the "Gallant Hussar" is drawing large appreciative audience at the Capitol this week. Ivor Novellis acting combined with magnificent funeral scenes of Jatindranath Das make the entire show one of undivided interest. Bombay's leading Cinema is providing an opportunity to those who were not privileged to see the last historic scene in the thrilling career of one of the greatest national martyr.

COASTAL RESERVATION BILL

—:o:—

CONSIDERATION POSTPONED.

SIMLA, Sept. 26.

In the Legislative Assembly today Mr. Haji agreed to the President's suggestion to postpone the motion for consideration of his Coastal Reservation Bill till the Delhi Session.—A. P.

KEEP NATIONAL FLAG FLYING.

—:o:—

MRS. NAIDU'S STIRRING APPEAL.

LUCKNOW, Sept. 25.

Parade by Khadi-clad Volunteers, incessant booming of guns and singing of national songs accompanied the unfurling of the National Flag to-day by Mrs. Sarojini Naidu at Amir-ud-Daullah Park, the venue of the District Political Conference commencing to-morrow. In an impassioned speech Mrs. Naidu said that the tricoloured flag, its red symbolising sacrifice, the white purity and the green hope, once unfurled should never be allowed to be drooped. She hoped every son and daughter of India was prepared to sacrifice his or her last drop of blood to secure and maintain an honourable place for the National Flag.

Later at the invitation of Mr. Mohanlal Saxena, Mrs. Sarojini Naidu performed the opening ceremony of Khadi Exhibition organised by the Congress Committee. Mrs. Sarojini Naidu said she was in love with three doctrines of Mr. Gandhi, namely, using Swadeshi goods, removal of untouchability and preaching Hindu-Muslim unity. Swadeshi meant contribution towards the provision of bread to the starving millions of India. Hitherto appeal had to be made to the finer sentiments of the people to make them take to Khaddar but the time had come when appeal could safely be made to the grosser senses. Khaddar was no longer a password for rough wear. It could be had now as nicely woven as the best mill stuffs. Even a luxury-lover could easily patronise Khaddar.—A.P.

COURSE AND TRAINING NEWS

—:o:—

Latest Doing on the Track

(By "PILOT.")

SHIPSHAPE (Barnett) accounted for BALDERSTON (Bullock) in a mile-and-a-quarter spin. Must run well again.

LOWMOOR (Bowley) stayed better than ORANGE LENA (S. Black) over ten furlongs.

THAXTED went well for Howell in a nice pace mile-and-a-quarter gallop.

MOUNT ARGOS (Bowley) and ARCH KNIGHT (Black) finished well together in a brisk mile gallop. Fit horses.

SIMON OF SALOP (Morris) covered ten furlongs in fine style. He had a stable mate well beaten.

In a rattling mile spin GORBIO (Barnett) and WILLIAM'S MOUNT (Black) showed to advantage. Both are in top-hole fettle.

LONG REIGN (Townsend) had MELESIGENES (Barnett) for company in a run over 10 furlongs. A good display.

FRENCH BRIAR (Morris) outstayed SERMON (Marrable) in a mile gallop.

ROMAN ROUE (Bracc) had another comfortably beaten when they traversed 10 furlongs.

PANDORA'S BOX (Bullock) and ACUMEN (Barnett) finished resolutely in a burst over the mile-and-a-quarter course.

STYRAX (Hutchins) and MAHBOOLS (Reynolds) contested a mile. The former has made great improvement.

ARCH DRUID (Walker) and DARIAL II (Riding Boy) were exercised over ten furlongs. The pair went well.

STAR OF FRANCE (Donnelly) failed to hold WELL COPPED (Bracc) in a brisk mile gallop.

PICTOU (Hardinge) proved speedier than HARVARD (Riding Boy) in a dash over the "six".

In a four furlong spurt BRIDAL KNOT asserted her superority over a stable mate. Watch her.

Keep an eye on NANNY. She has been shaping satisfactorily on the track.

DELIOS covered nine furlongs with Hutchins in the saddle. Fit.

ROBERT (A. C. Walker) showed to advantage in a fast run six furlongs.

CARDINAL (Obaid) outpaced YELDRUM (Riding Boy) in a mile gallop.

WEIR BANK has made rapid strides to improvement. Watch him.

EMBARDEE (Hutchins) held THRIFTY JEAN (Reynolds) all the way in a dash over six furlongs. The former is ripe for a race.

THE GIRL FRIEND (Hoyt) and HARSAK (McQuade) did a mile together in fine style.

KAYID SAUD (Barnett) gave a speedy display over six furlongs.

In a mile gallop FRIDAY (Morris) beat SHAHZAMAN (Clarke).

MAHBOOB (Rankin) showed good speed for six furlongs. This one is on the up grade.

The following have been in good work on the track:—RUBDAN, THE LAWYER, SAIFULZAMAN, PASHA, MAY, EAGLE'S PREY.

IS RELIGION A DISTURBING FACTOR IN LIFE?

—:o:—

PROF. RADHA KRISHNAN'S ANSWER

LECTURE AT UNIVERSITY HALL

Under the auspices of the School of Economics and Sociology of the Bombay University Prof. Radhakrishnan of the Calcutta University delivered an interesting lecture at the University Hall on Tuesday evening on "Some Higher Aspects of Religion and its True Application to Life."

NEW NATIONS BEING BORN.

Prof. Radhakrishnan said that the changes which the world was undergoing whether in political, social and economic aspects were not confined to any particular country. The kind of altered relationships which have come into existence between men and women suggested that new nations were being born. But while science was bringing about the annihilation of distances some barriers raised by the so-called religion were not yet broken down. It had not led to the abolition of the fundamental differences between man and man and between one community and another.

IS RELIGION A UNIFYING FORCE?

There was a very general tendency to ignore the value of religious studies in modern movements. Very sound reasons were urged challenging the utility of these studies. It was argued that religion did not enable its followers to build up a happy society. It was also contended that religion should be a means for the realisation of the preciousness of human life on earth instead of in heaven and that real brotherhood was impossible in this world when religion was dividing mankind. In short it was thought that the world was a much more unifying place were it not for its religions.

DISLOYALTY TO GOD.

Answering these doubts and enigmas presented by religion Prof. Radhakrishna said that if this was kind of religion they were called upon to accept then modern tendency which seemed to go against religion had some truths. So far as the fundamental values of religion were concerned, it had nothing in support of this tendency—Religion had been Catholic in its emphasis and was not merely concerned with the material well-being of humanity. The quality of the human soul was infinite in character. The environment to which it responded was equally infinite. It was the greatest disloyalty to God to say that there was one common rule or form in religion which all had to follow.

REAL NATURE OF RELIGION.

Continuing the lecturer said that what constituted the real nature of religion was the religious life, the practice of the presence of God and being saturated in the realisation of His presence. This was the highest stage one could reach. Meditation and concentration were only of secondary value. Image worship and ceremonials were other aids to the realisation of God. But whatever might be the form adopted the question of recognising the divine principle working in each individual through incessant endeavour was the most essential thing in religion. It was this upward impulse that characterised religious life. If there was one gift more precious to man than anything else it was the dream of a higher life.

Patient suffering clear thinking and a right vision of the goal were all that was wanted. It was the only through thought that life was born. Out of anarchy and disorder they had to build up a more stable and efficient social order.

He concluded that it was a hopeful sign of the times that the youths of the country were stirred, that there was some kind of consciousness in the people resulting in the devastation of superstition and ignorance of the masses and that they are waking up from the meaningless customs and conventons.

ALLEGED BREACH OF TRUST

—:o:—

ACCUSED COMMITTED TO SESSIONS

MADRAS, Sept. 2.

The Chief Presidency Magistrate passed orders to-day committing Vishwanatha Iyer and Sundaresa Iyer partners in the firm of C. K. Narayana Iyer and Sons, exporters of groundnuts, to take their trial at the ensuing Sessions of the Madras High Court on a charge of criminal breach of trust. Accused were prosecuted by the Madras Branch of the Central Bank of Inddia who advanced a loan of Rs. 68,000 to the accused on the security of certain bags of groundnuts. The allegation of the Bank is that accused misappropriated the groundnuts in order to meet other liabilities and later filed an insolvency petition in the Madras High Court.—A.P.

U. P.'S RESPONSE TO MAHATMA'S APPEAL

—:o:—

RS. 40,000 ALREADY COLLECTED

CAWNPORE, Sept. 26.

The total U. P. collections towards Mahatma Gandhi's Khadi and Lala Lajpatrai Memorial Fund came to Rs. 40,000, before his leaving Cawnpore last evening. The figures available so far are as follows:—

Mainpuri Town and District Rs. 5,121-6-2, Farrukhabad Town and District Rs. 6,913-13-8. Agra Town and District Rs. 9,243-2-3. Cawnpore Town and District Rs. 16,857-0-7. He was also presented with about Rs. 1,500 at Unao and at Narwal in the Cawnpore Dist. which is not included in the above amount.—Free Press.

FOR
SCIENTIFIC BONESETTING
Consult BYRAM KHAMBATA,
SPECIALIST
With Fresh Experiences from the
GREAT HOSPITALS OF ENGLAND AND GERMANY.
Opp. Whiteway Laidlaw & Co., 275, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

SPECIALLY
FOR
TOURISTS and TRAVELLERS
AS WELL AS FOR THE CONVENIENCE OF ALL OUR PATRONS
—WE—
The DIAMOND JUBILEE WAS ING Co.
LAUNDRY OWNERS
are opening a Shop in
229, Hornby Road, Fort,
Commissariat Building, (Next to Kemp's)
From 30th September 1929.

6 Delicious Varieties
ROWNTREE'S
TABLE JELLIES
—always "turn out" well
You can always rely on the success of Rowntree's Table Jellies. Even in hot weather they set firm, but not unduly stiff. Their clear glowing colours add gaiety and charm to any table, and all the six varieties have equally delicious flavours of real fruit.

It's right—if it's Rowntree's

Experts choose and use
CASTROL MotorOil

A BOON TO PREGNANT LADIES!
MAHA OIL (Regd.)
FOR PAINLESS CHILD BIRTH (EASY DELIVERY).
The Ideal Companion of all pregnant women. Prepares for painless confinement, frees mental and physical troubles, due to maternity rigours. Avoids risk of loss of life of mother and child. Makes Maternity a Pleasure instead of the terror it generally is. The child is born as easily as a full ripe fruit drops from the tree! Every Mother should take this rom the fifth month of pregnancy.
12 oz. Bottle, Rs. 5 only.
THE TAMIL NADU AYURVEDIC PHARMACY, LIMITED.
P. O. Box No. 278, MADRAS.
Wanted Agents Everywhere. Catalogues Free on Request.

BRITAIN THROUGH HER MONTHLIES

—:o:—

(Continued from Page 4.)

cution" of the officials charged with administering unemployment benefit under the late Government, pressed now to confirm or deny this charge, the new Minister of Labour, Miss Bondfield, has utterly denied it! Turning to the discretion of Mr. Snowden, Lord Birkenhead is of the opinion that the Chancellor of the Exchequer for reasons best intelligible to those who remember the sour Radicalism of the beginning of this century, is determined always to show himself an enemy of the Empire. He has never failed, during all the years of his public career, to make as much mischief as possible between the various entities which make up the British Empire. As Chancellor of the Exchequer in the Socialist Ministry, he is not permitting any feeble sense of responsibility to interfere with his accustomed intellectual habit.

ALDOUS HUXLEY ON RELIGION.

"There are many kinds of Gods and therefore there are many kinds of men" says Aldous Huxley, one of the most brilliant of modern English novelists and essayists, in the "Harper's Magazine." For men make Gods in their own likeness. To talk about religion except in terms of human psychology is an irrelevance. According to Huxley, the man who worships is not consistently worshipper of one God. Being officially an agnostic, this essayist feels the presence of devils in a tropical forest. Confronted, when the weather is fine and he is in propitious emotional circumstances, with certain landscapes, certain works of art, certain human beings, he *knows* for the time being that God's in his heaven and all's right with the world. On other occasions, skies and destiny being inclement, Huxley is no less immediately certain of the malignant impersonality of an uncaring univérse. Every human being has had similar experiences. This being so, the sensible thing to do would be to accept the facts and frame a metaphysic to fit them. But with that latent genius for doing the wrong thing, that genius for perversity, so characteristically human, men here preferred to take another course. They have either denied the existence of these psychological facts; or if they have admitted them, have done so only to condemn as evil all such experiences as cannot be reconciled in a logical system with whatever particular class of experience they have chosen, arbitrarily, to regard as "true" and morally valuable. The writer concludes: "If men are ever to rise again from the depths into which they are now descending, it will only be with the aid of a new religion of life. And since life is diverse, the new religion will have many Gods. Many; but since the individual man is a unity in his various multiplicity, also one; it will have to be Dionysian and Panic as well as Apollonian; Orphic as well as rational; not only Christian, but Marital & Venereal too; Phellic as well as Minervan or Jehovahistic. It will have to be all, in a word, that human life actually is, not merely the symbolical expression of one of its aspects. Meanwhile, however, the Gadarene descent continues."

JAPAN AND MANCHURIA.

How Japan looks at the recent Russo-Chinese dispute is well described by Mr. Kawakami, in the "Nineteenth Century and After." He says in the present imbroglio over the Chinese Eastern Railway no nation is more anxious onlooker than Japan. The reason is obvious. Japan, like Russia, has railways and other enterprises to safeguard in Manchuria. Like Russia, too, she has a large number of her nationals there, whose safety and welfare is to her a matter of deep concern. Once China is permitted to seize by force the Russian Railway in the north, will she not be heartened to try the same 'coup' upon the Japanese in the South? What happened to the British concessions at Hankow and Kinkiang, two years ago serves as a warning. Yet, on the other hand, Japan is loth to see Soviet Russia was too powerful in its Manchurian sphere of influence, for her memories of her Titanic struggle with the Tsarist Empire are still fresh in her breast. Mr. Kawakami assumes that Japan is desirous of maintaining friendly relations with China in spite of a temporary lapse now and then. At the same time, she cannot, perhaps will never, see her way clear to give up her position in Manchuria, to which she has been pushed by force of circumstance and forfeit all the vast economic enterprise she has launched there, for the idea has become something of a religion with the Japanese that, due to her over-population and her lack of raw material, she must by all means have unobstructed access to the economic resources of Manchuria. In such circumstances, Japan's attitude towards China via-a-vis Russia must perforce be opportunistic or realistic. She protests and protest constantly, her friendly intervention towards her Chinese neighbour, praying the while that the neighbour will never become so domineering as to assert his rights by force in disregard of solemn international compact. This is not to say that Japanese public opinion and her leaders are generally favourable to Soviet Russia. The writer asserts that there is a strong undercurrent of sentiment, a mingled feeling of suspicion and fear, against what may be termed, "Red Imperialism" a new-fangled policy of conquest, employing a new technique, but exploiting much the same field as did its prototype, Tsarist Imperialism. For, in the words of M. Boubonon, one-time Chief of the Political Department of the Red Army, "the nationalistic movement in the Far East, awakened by Russia in 1925, has reached its climax. The population of Russia, India, China and other colonial countries combined is larger than the population of the rest of the world. The organisation of the Colonial revolution has consequently become the chief task of the Soviet Government, especially because the revolutionary wave in Western Europe has receded. On this point no divergence of opinion is possible, everything must be consecrated for the development of the revolutionary movement in the Far East."

"UNITED STATES OF EUROPE."

The dream of M. Briand "the United States of Europe," is the subject of discussion by Mr. Wickham Steed, who, in a signed article, in the "Review of Reviews" says "during the past ten years we have talked of peace and have thought of war. We are only beginning to think peace while we talk of it. We are still far from understanding even its elementary implications. We shall perceive them as soon as we have ceased to think of war; for then we shall grasp the fact that war, as an institution, is a product of the war-mind, and that the war-mind is not less inimical to human progress if it expresses itself in prohibitive tariffs than if its emblems be battleships, big guns, fighting aeroplanes & poison gas. Conceived as a means of organising the European continent, not as a means of increasing the power of Europe for constructive co-operation with other continents, "the United States Europe" would be merely a war idea writ large. .....In the geographical and political distribution of the inhabited globe, certain affinities, certain groupings, will be natural and useful; and it may be all to the good if those affinities and groupings can be constructively organised. If they be organised with combative intent they may do more harm than good. The true method of progress lies in excellence of example. In past centuries, European civilization has set its stamp upon the world less by its coercive force than by its inherent quality. Europe may retain and increase her ancient primacy if her peoples learn to develop in concord with their moral and intellectual no less than their material resources. As a form of economic and political alliance against other continents "the United States of Europe" might be no better intrinsically than were the Holy Alliance, the Triple Alliance or even the Triple Entente. As an association for constructive co-operation with other groupings of civilised peoples, it is an ideal worthy of pursuit. But for all peoples, in Europe and outside Europe, the first necessity is to rid their minds of the obsession of war, political or economic."

SARDA CHILD MARRIAGE BILL

—:o:—

(Continued from page 4.)

for public opinion is in itself a complete and crushing answer to this baseless charge. Then there is the remark of Mr. Acharya, the veteran orthodox legislator who said: "A woman must bear children for the preservation of the race and should not have free will to marry as and when she likes." One may well ask Mr Acharya whether this view of his means that because the race be preserved a girl should plunge herself into matrimonial muddle as early as possible without her being able to bear the burden of maternity and without her being able to have a due realisation of the consequences? Does he think that this sort of maternity will produce children capable of preserving the race?

Notwithstanding his word of 'bowing to the inevitable" on the floor of the Assembly Mr. Acharya wants to stultify himself by issuing in conjunction with other orthodox members an appeal against the Bill 'especially to electors in each constituency to take steps to see how far their wishes have been carried out by their representatives in the Assembly with regard to the Bill'. Again this appeal, unfortunately, breathes of that unreasonable orthodoxy that is most to be deplored. It may well pay these members to know that the mandate of the clear conscience of a member is a greater and nobler mandate to obey than the mandate of the constituency which he represents.

It is to be sincerely hoped that the Council of State will follow in the foot-steps of the Assembly and pass the Bill without a hitch. The Viceroy's sanction will then be forthcoming making the Bill the Law of the land. Rai Sahib Sarda is to be congratulated wards a social reform that promises to check-mate a growing evil and opens a new era of peace and prosperity among the people.

THE BOMBAY-POONA ROAD

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—It is high time that the attention of the public as well as that of the authorities was drawn to the wretched state of the road between Bombay and Poona. The state of this road holds out danger to every pedestrian, especially the motor-pedestrians. The road near Lonavla, which is about 65-75 miles from Bombay is particularly dangerous and nasty. Every time one passes by along this road, one comes across the ghastly sight of burnt and smashed motor vehicles, and this sight evokes cruel memories of the havoc wrought on human lives, both in the shape of unfortunate deaths and grave injuries. An accident whilst travelling along this road is the most common thing and is a clearly normal feature of every day. It can be stated without any exaggeration that hardly a day passes without some visitors to Poona and Bombay (those passing to and fro) being spared from the infliction of terrible injuries. It goes without saying, that the motor-vehicles, too, get their share of damage, so much so that it is also time that the insurance Companies paying compensation for these numerous undue losses, woke up to a sense of the extreme danger that present them every time and saw that something, at least, was done effectively to repair this great highway between Bombay and Poona.

It is scandalous that travellers from great city of Bombay to another equally great city like that of Poona, should be perpetually subjected to these torments and oppressions of this road, which, if put in a fitting condition, would prove an inestimable boon to the motorists. No doubt just now some sort of attempts are being made to put the road in good condition. But these efforts were long over-due and are now come as thoroughly belated. Efforts at improving the horrid condition of these roads should have been undertaken long ago. It is a meagre consolation to find that steps are being taken at last to improve these roads, after the damage wrought for such a length of time.

It is a proper question that arises as to who is responsible for this depressing condition of this road plying between Poona and Bombay. Responsibility cannot be shaken off in this matter. It is at least a question for the military authorities to settle, for their military transport cannot be facilitated under such impossible conditions of a road! It is a pity that their attention has not hitherto been drawn in the matter, and they on their part were expected to do something to improve this road.

Even now it is not late for the authorities concerned to take immediate and effective steps in the direction of offering better and more attractive facilities to pedestrians, in order to enable them really to appreciate the beauty and comfort of travel on this side, which is so considerably marred by the entirely hopeless state of the road.—Yours, etc.

RAMBLER.

"VICEROY GOLD" GIFTS
EXCLUSIVE TO PASSING SHOW SMOKERS
A new BRITISH METAL—wears and looks like REAL GOLD. Will not discolour and GUARANTEED FREE FROM PLATING

You get Quality TWO WAYS WITH "PASSING SHOW"!
Quality Cigarettes and Quality Gifts—The Unique qualities in "Passing Show" cigarettes which appeal to all "Passing Show" smokers should please your own good taste. What is more, the Quality never varies; "Passing Show" are
Quality! Quality! Quality! all the time.
Send Your Coupons for these "VICEROY GOLD" GIFTS TO "VICEROY GOLD" Mercantile Buildings, Lall Bazar, CALCUTTA.
PASSING SHOW
VIRGINIA CIGARETTES
You get the "VICEROY GOLD GIFTS" within a few days of sending your coupons!
ALL "PASSING SHOW" COUPONS WILL BE AVAILABLE FOR THIS OFFER.
MADE IN LONDON BY CARRERAS LTD. ENGLAND'S LARGEST INDEPENDENT HIGH CLASS CIGARETTE MANUFACTURERS

PUMPS
AND
PUMPING MACHINERY
EVERY TYPE: EVERY SIZE: EVERY DUTY
JOSEPH EVANS & SONS,
(WOLVERHAMPTON) LTD.
CULWELL WORKS:
WOLVERHAMPTON, ENGLAND
OBTAINABLE FROM
ALL FIRST CLASS MACHINERY DEALERS.

KUTNOW'S POWDER
The Famous Spa Treatment
For LIVER & URIC ACID

In an improved and agreeable form, Kutnow's Powder scientifically reproduces the identical virtues of the mineral springs at Carlsbad in Europe.
A spoonful of Kutnow's dissolved in a glass of drinking water every morning is the surest way to cleanse the liver and kidneys and maintain vigorous health.
Kutnow's Powder counteracts the evil effects of climate on the blood. It banishes biliousness, constipation and other liver kidney and digestive disorders. It also surely eliminates uric acid and the other poisons responsible for rheumatism, sciatica, gout, lumbago, etc. Guaranteed Free from Sugar.
New bottles contain twice quantity at old prices Rs. 2-4.

STOCKS AND SHARES

VERY STRONG SESSION

The Bombay stock Exchange ruled very strong to-day on renewed buying by Bull operators. All shares participated in the rise. Mill shares were in keen demand on firm tone of raw materials and better demand for cloth. Bombay Dyeings opened at Rs. 762/- and soon advanced to Rs. 765. A small relapse of profit taking depressed prices to Rs. 763 but again prices advanced to Rs. 765. Once more scattered profit taking depressed prices to Rs. 763 but extensive buying by bulls fraed up prices to Rs. 777 Fazal shares opened at Rs. 575 but fluctuated within a narrow range for some time. Later on increasing support hardened prices to Rs. 583 and finally closed at Rs. 582. Pearl shares opened at Rs. 345 and after touching the top Rs. 351 closed at Rs. 350. There was extensive buying in Tata Hydro Shares through some bank. The prices at the outset were quoted at Rs. 1238 but after declining to Rs. 1230 on scattered selling, rose to Rs. 1250 and closed at Rs. 1245. Bombay, Burma, Andhra, Tata Power, Tata Steel and Cement shares ruled firm on active demand.

The market at present is controlled by powerful bull operators and are forcing shorts to cover on every rise.

It is true that there is no likelyhood of any substantial decline but the technical condition of the market is greatly weakened owing to large long interest. The Bulls having upper hand and being in a better position to manipulate and squeeze maw succeed in hardening prices further at the moment but we believe it risky to follow the advance and prefer square accounts.

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE.

Bombay, Sept 26

Bombay Dyeing 762,77
Century 323,29
Colaba 131.14
Crescent 91
Fazul 575,83,82
Indore 376
Madhowji 24-6
Nagpur 485,83,85,
New Great 173,
Pearl 345-51 50-10
Simplex 46.14
Swadeshi 413
Burma 767,72
Hydro 1233,30,45,41,47,45
Tram 140-10,41
Deff. 279,83,81,83-2
Ord. 71-4, 72-8.
Bundi 18-6,
Indian 291,93,91
Katni Ord. 210,11
Alcock 322,30

SPINNING & WEAVING MILLS.

Bombay, Sept. 26.

Ahmedabad Advance (100) 347.8
Apollo 60 nil 3-8.
Assur Veerji (5) nil 1
Barsi (250) 20y 125
Berar Manufacturing (500) 15y 160
Bharat (500) 10y, 78/12.
Bombay Cotton (200) 201 150
Bombay Dyeing (120) 201 xd. 777-8.
Bombay Industrial (20) 3.
Bradbury (200) nil 160
Broach Fine Count 250 nil, 90,
Century 100 329-6.
Central India 100 485
Colaba Land Mills 131-14.
Crescent 100 95.
Currimbhoy 250 nil 102.8
David 250, nil 225.
Dawn 250 475.
E D Sasson United Ord. 0/7/3.
Ebrahim Pabney 200, 150.
Edward Sassoon 200 200 ni 88-12.
Elphinstone 100, 7.
Fazulbhoy 280 582-8.
Finlay 100 10y. 98-12
Framjee Petit 1000, nil. 180.
Gokak 100 148-12
Gold Mohur 100 nil 100
Hindustan 100 6y 1,650.
Indian Bleaching etc. 100 101 135.
Indian Manufacturing 1,000 75 1,050.
Indore Malwa 100 12/21 376.4
Jamshed 250 nil 20
Jam Ranji Sughji 1,000, 10y. 1705.
Kastoorchand 100, nil 12
Khandesh 1,000 50y 2.200.
Khatau Mackanji 100 nil 90
Kohinoor 10; 173/12.
Laxmi Cotton 200, 10 xd. nil, 1540
Maneckji Petit 1,000 20y 1275.
Madras United 250 7/8i 440
Morarji Gokuldas 100 nil 865.
Mathradas 50, nil, 20.
Meyer Sassoon 100 nil 65
Minerva 100 nil 88.
Model Mills Nagpur 250 nil 88-12.
Mysore 50 plus 21 xd. 153/12
New City of Bombay 73.12.
New Great Eastern 200 10y 467 173/12.
Osmanshahi 75 2/4y 48.
Pearl 210, 350-10.
Phoenix 100, 327-8
Premier 10, nil 2-4
Sassoon Cotton 100 nil 7.
Sassoon and Alliance Silk 65.
Sholapur 1000 10f xd. 4,510.
Simplex Mill 46-4.
Sir Shapurjee Broacha 100 nil 7.
Swadeshi 180, 20; 413/12.
Tata Mill 25, nil, 32/8.
Vishnu Cotton 500 2,450.
Western India Spinning 1,000 of 905.

BANKS.

Bank of India 30/2 x.d. 99/4
Baroda 5500 0/8 x.d. 77.
Central 200 x.d. 18-8.
Estern £5 dd. 90.
Imperial 506; 40f. 1377/8.
Imperial Contributory 125 10f 340.
Union 5/11, 3-5
P. & O. Bank £10, 10f 125.

CEMENT AND MANGANESE COMPANIES.

Gundi Portland 10/0/0 80f xd. 18-6.
Central India Mining 6/12.
Gwalir Cement 88 10f 101-4.
Indian Cement 201-4.
Punjab Cement 100 12-10.
Shahabad Cement 10y., xd 153/12.
Shivrajpur 20 2/1 x.d. 18/6.
United Cement 100 6y. 67.
Katni Ord. 211-4.
Katni Defd. 750

RAILWAYS.

Ahmedabad Prantej 400 51/11/6f

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

B. I. G. Insurance 10, nil 4
Bombay Life Assurance 20 1/4y 40
Empire of India Life 100 30,52 1905
Jupiter General Insurance Ord. 11/ 12-4.

New India Assurance 6y 23/2.
Oriental Government Securities Life 100 2,050.
Vulcan 100 08/0y xd. 6-10.
Industrial & Prudential 6 10.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock Ashdown 199 6y 330.
Attock Oil 1, nil, 38.
Belapur Co. 50, nil 16
Bombay Safe Deposit U. P. Paid 200, 505.
Bombay Steam Co. Ordy. 215
Burma Uganda 82 nil 33/8.
Burma T. Corporation 772-8.
Burma Crop 10 Rs. 10 by 12-2.
Indian Radio Ord. 382/8 Def. 370
Jost Engineering 50, 54/13/8, 172.8.
Kemp 200 15 188-12.
Mackenzie Saw Mill 100 127/8.
Scindia Steam 12/2.
Tata Construction xd. 42-12.
Tata Iron Ordy. 72-8.
Tata Iron Defd. 283-2.
Bombay Telephone 50 1y 113
Assur Veerji Mills B. 7 (F T.) 94
Bombay Steam T 8 p.c. 104
Kastoorchand Mills T 7 (F.T) 80.
Kohinoor Mills T. 7 102
Tata Hydro B 8 108/12
Tata Steel B. 7 p.c. £102
Tata Power 7 1/2 p.c. 103.
Andhra Valley B 8 108-12.
Apollo Mills B 7/8 F.T 90

PREFERENCE SHARES.

Tata 1st Pref. 138.
Tata 2nd Pref. 80-4.
Andhra Pref. 1,010.
Tata Power Pref. 1,075.
Tata Hydro Pref 1,085.

LINSEED.

London, Sept. 25.

Linseed, Calcutta, ton.—
Sept/Oct. shipment sellers £24.
Linseed, Calcutta, ton.—
Oct./Nov. shipment sellers £24.
Linseed, La Plata, c.i.f. ton.—
Sept/Oct. shipment, Hull, nominal £23-15.
Linseed, Bombay, c.i.f. ton.—
Sept/Oct. shipment sellers £24-10.

Bombay Cotton

Bombay, Sept. 26.

The local market was favourably influenced by firm New York advices. Although the trading continues narrow, the underlying strength of the market stimulated covering. Broach A./M. delivery opened at Rs. 342/8 and advanced to Rs. 343/. There was some profit taking at this level and prices were quiet. Liverpool market opened strong at a rise of 8 points which hardened prices to Rs. 343/8 and the market closed at 3 p.m. as under. To-day being Farmadin Jashan a Parsi Holiday the market closed early while ready. Cotton market remained closed.

Broach A./M.	343/4
Oomra D./J.	303/4
Bengal D./J.	248/4
FRAN. COR.	Sept. 26

SAMPIN QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Sept. 26.

Sept.	226.50—2.50
Dec.	214.60+1.00
March	211.40+1.40

LINSEED & WHEAT.

Bombay, Sept. 26.

	Rs. as. p.
Wheat Sept.	7 6 0
Wheat Jan.	7 15 7
Wheat May	7 13 9
Linseed Sept.	13 14 6
Linseed May	12 15 6
Castorseed July	10 2 0
Cotton Seed July	4 8 0
Groundnuts	12 2 0

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.

Bombay, Sept. 26.

	Cwts.
Wheat	28,892
Linseed	16,415
Rape, Rai & Mustardseeds	200
Gingellyseeds	1,293
Poppyseeds	7
Groundnuts	10,407
Castorseeds	1,621
Rice	949
Myrabollams	1 170
Cottonseeds	13,390
Gram	1,080
Joowar	123
Maize	47
Barley	165
Bajree	1,678
Coal	1,195 Tons.

SHALOM JUDAH SEND. 26.

THE SEEDS TRADERS ASSOCIATION.

Bombay, Sept. 26.

Castorseeds Delivery May, Opening Rs. 51/9, Lowest Rs. 50/14, Closing Rs. 51/1.

Groundnut Seeds Delivery February, Opening Rs. 57/2/6, Highest Rs. 57/5, Lowest Rs. 6/9, Closing Rs. 56/11.

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

Bombay, Sept. 26.

F. P. Bales:—
Receipts to date 25-9-29, 1929-30 1501000, 1928-29 1311000.
Receipts Yesterday 25-9-29, 1929-30 53000, 1928-29 53000.
Exports to date 25-9-29, 1929-30 753000, 1928-29 871000.
Stock at Ports 20-9-29, 1929-30 931000, 1928-29 767000.
Stock Interior Towns 20-9-29, 1929-30 423000, 1928-29 348000.
Stock Liverpool 20-9-29, 1929-30 730000, 1928-29 622000.
Visible Supply 20-9-29, 1929-30 2321000, 1928-29 2255000.
Quantity in Sight 20-9-29, 1929-30 2073000, 1928-29 1615000.

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

London, Sept. 25.

Interest, Day to Day Loans 4 per cent.
Interest 7 Days' Market Loans 4-1/2 per cent.
Bank Bills, 3 months 5-1/2 per cent.
Bank Bills, 6 months 6-1/4 per cent.
Fine Trade Bills, 3 months 6 per cent.
Fine Trade Bills, 6 months 6-5/8 per cent.

LINSEED OIL

London, Sept. 25.

Linseed Oil, naked, London, ewt.—
Nov./Dec. delivery sellers 42/8.
Linseed Oil, naked, London, ewt.—
Jan/April delivery paid 41/9.

COFFEE—NEW YORK MARKET

New York, Sept. 25.

Coffee, Fair Rio (No. 7, quality), Spot 15-5/8

NEW YORK DEMAND BILLS.

New York, Sept. 25.

Demand Bills	484.56

LONDON SILVER

London, Sept. 25.

Silver—Market closed uncertain.

Spot	23-11/16
Forward	23-11/16

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, Sept. 25.

Chartered Bank of I. A. & C. £19/1/2.
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank (London Register) £130-1/2.
National Bank £48-3/8.
Eastern Bank £6-3/4.
Funding Loan 4 per cent £84-7/8
Conversion Loan £72 3/4.
Indian Loan 5-1/2 per cent £99-1/2.
Rupee Paper 3-1/2 per cent £49-3/4.
Indian Stock 3 per cent Sterling Loan £55-1/4.
Indian Stock 3-1/2 per cent Sterling Loan £64-3/8.
Consols £52-1/8.
War Loan 5 per cent £101-1/8.
Victory Bonds 4 per cent £91.

AMERICAN COTTON MARKETS

New York Futures 40 to 9 Points Up

DELIVERY NOTICES STOPPED

TROPICAL STORM SIGNALLED

Bombay, Sept. 26.

Yesterday the New York Cotton futures market opened at a rise of 7 to 9 points but the weekly weather report being favourable prices declined about 15 points from the opening level under Southern Hedge selling. The market ruled quiet but steady for much time but later on suddenly advanced on October delivery notices being stopped. The market exhibited considerable rallying power and near months advanced 40 points while distant deliveries rose 9 to 16 points. Spot Cotton prices were raised by 40 points at 18.85c.

The New Orleans Cotton futures market was firm and closed at a rise of 16 to 11 points. Spot Cotton prices advanced 15 points to 18.28c.

Day's receipts at U. S. Ports amounted to 53,000 bales while exports to Europe totalled 8,000 Bales.

The Liverpool Cotton futures market opened at a decline of 4 to 5 points. There was good enquiry from trade on better Manchester business and prices closed at a decline of 1 to 2 points. January 183 delivery closed at a decline of 3 points to 9.83d. Middling Americad Spot Cotton prices were lowered by 5 points to 10.24d. per lb. and sales of 7,000 Bales were recorded.

Egyptian Cotton futures were steady and closed at a rise of 10 to 8 points. Spot Cotton prices remained unchanged at 16.65c.

The weekly weather report states that the weather West of Mississippi river has been generally favourable because of moderate temperature Generally there has been clear weather over the East belt but in some places persistanly cool weather and rains frequently shown, proved unfavourable. West Belt has been sunny and practically rainless and conditions have been ideal for picking and ginning.

The daily weather report received here this morning shows temperature 98 to 102 East Belt and Alabama. Tropical storm is developing. U. S. A. danger signal service is hoisted. Storm reported to be heading East Florida. So far no damage is reported.

The delivery notices against October delivery were promptly stopped by stock holders. The remaining open short interest was being covered and imparted considerable strength on spot and near delivery months. The crop reports are conflicting. The moment of the crop is increasing but hedge sales are easily absorbed without depressing prices. There is nothing in the situation to cause any run away of prices from the present level. The near future of the market will be guided by private crop estimates which are very likely to prove disappointing to those who look for 15-1/2 million bale crop. At any rate we see the considerable rallying power in the market and in view of potential demand prefer purchases on declines for moderate profits.

N. Y. October Highest 18.66 lowest 18.20 January Highest 18,78 (at about closing) lowest 18.58 (11.17 a.m.)

Messrs. Newall and Clayton have received the following Cable from their Liverpool Head Office:—

Weekly weather fairly favourable.

PRIVATE CABLES.

Messrs. Drennan and Co. have received the following cable from their Liverpool friends dated 25th. Sept. 1929:—

Messrs. J.H. Springman and Co.

"Market quiet but steady, feeling more confident better demand trade improved Manchester reports near position are in good demand. Expect higher prices eventually."

Henlz:—"Cotton Government weather report somewhat favourable Western Belt rather unfavourable East of Mississipi. Market has been under considerable pressure, but crop reports are not improving. See no reason for any material decline. Would rather buy on every break."

Munds:—"Crop outlook no signs of improvement. Think crop movement at the peak. Expect higher markets in the near future."

New York:—"Market improved on Notices being stopped."

Messrs. Khimji Poonja and Co. have received the following cable from their Liverpool friends Messrs. Hornby Homelryk and Co.:—

"Heavy rains East Belt; wet forecast."

Reuter:—

"Market is nervous and irregular, unsettling factors being excessive rains and Southern hedge selling."

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, Sept. 25

October	18.62+.40
December	18.70+.09
January	18.76+.12
March	18.99+.12
May	19.25+.15
July	19.29+.13
Middling Spot	18.85+.10

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York, Sept. 25.

October	18.33+.16
December	18.57+.11
Middling Spot	18.28+.15

NEW YORK.

New York, Sept. 25.

New York. 10-55 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time.)

October	18.41
January	18.70
March	18.94
New York. 11.45 a.m.	
October	18.34
January	18.60
March	18.85

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

New York, Sept. 25.

	Sales.
Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	53,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	Nil
Day's Exports to the Continent	8,000

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, Sept. 25.

	Opening	Closing.
September		9.90—.01
October	9.84	9.87—.01
November		9.83—.02
December		9.90—.02
January	9.87	9.89—.02
February		9.91—.02
March	9.94	9.96—.02
April		9.96—.02
May	9.99	10.01—.02
June		10.00—.02
July	9.98	10.00—.02
August		9.95—.02
September		9.90—.03
Middling Spot		10.24—.05

LIVERPOOL COTTON SALES.

Liverpool, Sept. 25.

	Bales.
Sales at Liverpool	7,000
Sales on Speculation	100
Sales of East Indian Cotton	250

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Sept. 25.

Scinde Fully Good	6.15—.05
Scinde Fine	6.40—.05
Scinde, Superfine	6.65—.05
Bengal Good	5.90—.05
Bengal Fully Good	6.15—.05
Bengal Fine	6.40—.05
Oomra Good	7.05—.05
Oomra Fully Good	7.35—.05
Oomra Fine	7.65—.05
Broach Fully Good	8.25—.05
Broach Fine	8.50—.05
Broach Superfine	8.75—.05

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Sept. 25

October	15.70+10
Novermer.	15.70+10
January	15.88+.08
March	16.05+.05
May	16.31+.08
July	16.46+.01
Sakellarids F.G.F., Spot	16.65

WHEAT—LONDON MARKET.

London, Sept. 25.

Rozario Santa Fe, per 63 lb., Cargoes.
Shipment Sellers Sept. 43/9
Barletta Russo, per 63 lb., Cargoes.
Shipment Sellers Sept/Oct. 43/9
Wheat, South Australian, Parcels.
Afloat Sellers 46/
Wheat, Choice White, Karachi, Parcels.
Shipment Nominal and Value Sept/Oct. 64

JAVA SUGAR—LONDON MARKET.

London, Sept. 25.

Java Sugar, Fine White, Dutch Standard, No. 25, C. & F. Cajeutta.
Oct/Dec. per cwt 12/4-1/2
Jan/Mar. per cwt 12/4.1/2
C. & F. Bombay.
Oct/Dec. per cwt 12/5.3/4
C. & F. Karachi.
Oct/Dec. per cwt 12/6-1/4

LONDON RUBBER.

London, Sept. 25.

Smoked Sheet, Standard, Ribbed, lb. Spot 10.3/16 Sellers.

LIVERPOOL WHEAT QUOTATIONS.

(Messrs. Thos. Smith and Co.)
Liverpool, Sept. 25.

Oct. close at s 8/9 1/2d. 1.3/4d.
Dec. close at s 9/3d. 1-5/8d.
Mar. close at s 9/9d. 1-1/2d.
Wheat Chicago Market:
Sept. per bushel dol. 1.27-7/8 up 1/2
Dec. per bushel dol. 1.34-1/4 up 5/8
Mar per bushel dol. 1.40 up 3/4
Oct. close at s 8/11 1/4d.
Dec. close at s 9/4 5/8d. 1-1/2d.
Mar. close at s 9/10 1/2d. 1.5/8d.
Wheat Chicago Market:
Sept. per bushel dol. 1.27-3/8 1.3/8
Dec. per bushel dol. 1.33-5/8 1-3/4
Mar. per bushel dol. 1.39-1/4 1.3/4
Wheat Cable: "Liquidation continues."
Linseed Cable.
"Linseed good rain general yesterday and last night, think somewhat late for Linseed. February steady around 20.60"

LONDON METALS

London, Sept. 25.

Copper, Brazier... £96.
Yellow Metal. £72.
Spelter, Hard Indian Brand £21-3/4 nominal.
Corrugated Sheet 24 gauge £13-3/4
Tin English Ingot £204-3/4.

Money Market

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Sept. 26.

B C Rate T T 1/5 13/16.
B. C. Rate D D 1/5 27/32.
LONDON.—
Banks Selling T T 1/5 13/16
Cash.
Banks Selling D D 1/5 27/32
Banks Selling T T 1/5 13/16
Sept.
Banks Selling T T 1/5.31/32 Jan./Feb.
Banks Buying T T 1/5 7/8
Cash.
Banks Buying D D 1/5 29/32.
Cash.
Banks Buying T T 1/5 7/8. Sept.
Banks Buying 3 Mos 1/6 7/32 Sept.
Banks Buying 3 Mos 1/6 9/32 Oct.
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 1/6 11/32 Nov.
NEW YORK.—
B C Rate T T 278.
Banks Selling T T 277 3/4.
Banks Buying T T 276 3/4.
PARIS.—
Banks Selling D D 919.
Banks Buying D D 930.
Banks Buying 3 Mos 940.
JAPAN.—
Banks Selling T T 133 1/2.
Banks Buying 60 days 131 1/2.
HONGKONG.—
Banks Selling D D 134.
SHANGHAI—
Banks Selling D D 155 1/2.
SINGAPORE.—
Banks Selling D D 156 3/4.
JAVA.—
Banks Selling D D 89 7/8
CROSS RATE.—
New York-London 4.85 1/16 25th instant.
Shanghai-London 2/3 11/16 26th instant.
Japan-London 1/11 5/8 25th instant.
London-Paris 123.85 25th instant.
London-Belgium 34.870 25th instant.
London-Switzerland 25.14 3/4 25th instant.
London-Italy 92.65 25th instant.
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Quiet.
Gold £4-4-11 1/2 24th instant, £4-4-11 1/2 25th instant.
Silver London Ready 23 1/2 24th instant. 23 11/16 25th instant.
Silver London Forward 23 1/2 24th instant, 23 11/16 25th instant.
Silver New York Ready 50 15/16 24th instant, 51 1/4 25th instant.
London Discounts 3 Mos. 5 1/2 per cent 24th instant, 5 1/2 per cent 25th instant.
London Discounts 6 Mos. 6 3/16 per cent 24th instant, 6 1/4 per cent 25th instant.
Imperial Bank Rate 5 per cent. Bank of England Rate 5½ per cent.
Money:—Inter Bank Call 2 per cent. 3 mos 3 per cent 6 mos 4 per cent 12 mos 4.1/2 per cent
Tone:—Steady.
Tone of Silver:—Uncertain. China and India bought.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, Sept. 26.

3-1/2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 68/11/6.
4 per cent Conversion Loan due 1931/36 Rs. 91.
4 per cent Loan due 1937-37 Rs. 99/10
4 per cent Loan due 1960-70 Rs. 77/14.
4-1/2 per cent Bonds due 1934 Rs. 96/4
4-1/2 per cent Loan due 1955-60 Rs. 88.
5 per cent War Loan due 1929-47 Rs. 96/2.
5 per cent Loan due 1935 Rs. 97/15
5 per cent Loan 1939-44 Rs. 96/2.
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1933 Rs. 100/11/0.
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1945/55 Rs. 101/8/6.
6 per cent War Bonds (Tax Free) due 1930 Rs. 100-12-0
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931 Rs. 102/1
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932 Rs. 103/1.
6-1/2 per cent Bbay Devp. Loan (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 107.
4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 76/4.
4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 76/4.
4 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs. 76/4.
5 per cent. Bombay Municipal due 1950 Rs. 88/4
6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1934 Rs. 105.
6 per cent Municipal due 1939/49 Rs. 100.
Forward Rates:—2nd October settlement 3-1/2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 68/11/0, 5 per cent 1945-55 Rs. 101/8/0.
Tone of Market:—Quiet.

LONDON DISCOUNTS

Bombay, Sept. 26.

3 Months Discounts 5 1/2 per cent.
6 Months Discounts 6 1/4 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 6 1/2 p.c.
Call Money 2 1/4 per cent.
One Month 2 1/2 per cent.
Three Months 3 per cent.
Six Months 4 1/2 per cent.
Twelve Months 4 per cent
Tone of Money Market:—Dull.
Imperial Bank of India Rate 5 p.c.

LONDON GOLD.

London, Sept. 25.

Bar Gold, Fine, per oz £4-4-11-1/2

WORLD SEARCH FOR RARE HERBS IN NEW HEALER

Wonderful herbal extracts from countries as far apart as Japan and Spain, East Indies and Tasmania, account for the unique properties of Zam-Buk, the great skin-cure and first-aid. These valuable herbs have to be gathered at a particular time when their juices are at their very best, and their manufacture into Zam-Buk is a costly and complicated process. Even the delicate green colour of Zam-Buk comes from Nature. No animal fats or coarse mineral drugs enter into this rare herbal balm which is accordingly so refined that it can enter thro' the tiny pores of the skin and reach the very seat of skin disease.

Zam-Buk instantly soothes pain, allays inflammation, and with repeated dressings, all bad matter is drawn off and new skin made to grow. For cuts, bruises, scalds, burns and sprains it acts, like magic; while the worst cases of eczema, poisoned wounds, ulcers, bad legs, and piles yield to its marvellous curative power.

KEEP A BOX ALWAYS HANDY

for Zam-Buk is the safest and most effective healing preparation ever discovered. Obtainable of all chemists and medicine dealers at Re. One or Rs. 2-4 a box. I.Z. 1203.

CHEMICAL DIAMONDS,

Substitute for real Diamonds. Proof against Fire Steel File, and Nitric Acid

Price Rs. 10/- per carat. Catalogue Free.

American Chemical Diamond Co., No. 3, Genl. Muthia Mudaly St., MADRAS

100,000 CLIENTS

Wonders of Psychic Power

And miracles of Astrology by Prof. PRAKASA RAO, Premier Astrologer of India, Mr. Bhimaji K. Chotal, Sub-Engineer, P.W.D., Sub-Divisional Officer, (Kathiawar) Umrala writes. 20th October, 1928—"I have tried many Astrologers both native and European, but I have found your work as the best of all." Full Annual Life Reading of amazing accuracy with a wonderful delineation of life and character Re. 1. Five years' Life Reading Rs. 2-8-0. Postage extra. State time and date of birth or note the time of writing the letter.

Apply to:—KALLINGA ASTROLOGICAL BUREAU, VIZIANAGRAM CITY.

SUGAR WHEAT.

Liverpool, Sept. 25.

Messrs. Newall and Clayton have received the following Cable from their Liverpool Head Office:—

Sugar December 2.33 Cents.

Wheat September 1.26 1/ dollars.

Wheat September 1.25 1/4 dollars.

OILS & CAKES.

(The Tata Oil Mills Com. Ltd.).

Bombay, Sept. 26.

Ex-Godown Bombay.

Filtered Cocoanut Oil Ready Rs. 545/ per ton.

Filtered Mowra Oil Ready Rs. 565/ per ton.

Cocoanut Cake Ready Rs. 140/ per ton.

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, Sept. 25.

T T Berlin or London 20.35-7/8.
T T Amsterdam on London 12.08-7/8.
T T Brussels on London 34.87.
T T Madrid on London 32.80.
T T Milan on London 92.63.
T T Berne on London 25.15.
T T Paris on London 123.87.
T T London on Prague 163.70.

LONDON PRODUCE.

London, Sept. 25.

Cottonseed, Bombay, ton. —
Dec/Jan shipment sellers £9-7-6.
Castorseed, Bombay, ton.—
Sept/Oct. shipment sellers £17-17-6
Rapeseed, Toria, ton.—
Sept./Oct. shipment sellers £19-17-6.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 11 April, 2017

THE JUPITER General Insurance Co. Is growing into a healthy boyhood.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913. REGD. NO. B 1065.

BOMBAY FRIDAY SEPTEMBER 27 1929

It rests on the people of India to make the JUPITER INSURANCE CO. Strong Institution

WORKING OF TATAL STEEL Co.

Men and Machine Out of Gear

QUESTION ABOUT MR. PETERSON'S SALARY

The twenty-second ordinary general meeting of the Tata Iron and Steel Co., Ltd., was held at the Bombay House, Bruce Street, on Thursday afternoon, Mr. J. D. Gandhy, Chairman, Board of Directors, presiding.

In moving the adoption of the report and audited balance-sheet for the year ended 31st March, 1929, the Chairman said:—

A YEAR LABOUR UNREST.

"I am not going to trouble you with a long speech for two reasons. The first is that the report this year gives you very detailed information as to the actual working of the Company. The second is that, for many reasons, the less we say here about the past year the better. As you all know, it was a record of continuous labour trouble and still more continuous labour agitation. We hoped when we made the settlement with our men which the Chairman reported to you at the meeting last year, that we had finished with this and that we had set our relations with our men on a new and better footing. Unfortunately for reasons which we found it difficult to understand, our men did not feel that way about it. Labour agitation continued unceasingly after the settlement, up to the close of the year in fact. Also at the very end of the year which we are now discussing, a fresh strike broke out in the Tinplate Company at Jamshedpur.

MEN AND MACHINE OUT OF GEAR.

The results for the past year were worse than we expected this time last year. That is due to the fact that the labour agitation did not die down after the settlement arrived at in September and to the disorganization caused by the strike. It is little use crying over spilt milk and it would be no use to compare the results obtained with normal results. Only when we started work again were we in a position to discern how great the disorganization was. Both the machinery and the men were out of gear and it has been a long and very difficult business to set things right. Our thanks and your thanks are due to the men who are doing this for you from the General Manager down to the lowest paid workmen. They have had a very difficult and trying time and I trust you will appreciate their difficulties before any criticism is made.

NO CAUSE FOR PESSIMISM.

We need not, however, be pessimistic as to the future. Gradually, although too gradually for all our wishes, the plant and the work done in it are recovering from the effects of this disastrous quarrel. I see from all the letters and enquiries from our Shareholders that reach us that the two points that chiefly interest them are the date of the completion of the new Duplex Furnace and the total production of the Works. I want to say a few words about these, as this new Duplex Furnace will not be a cure for all our ills. I will mention two difficulties which exist at present. One is the Tinplate strike, which has reduced the quantity of tin bar which we have rolled in the past few months. Tin bar is a very easy produc to roll and we get a much higher total production if we are rolling it than if we are not. That is one reason why the total production has been low. The other point is the reduction in the orders for rails for the Railways this year, which also affects production. Both these questions affect us very seriously and the completion of the third Duplex Furnace will not remedy either difficulty. I give this as an illustration of the danger of selecting some one aspect only of the Company's work. It is only a comprehensive view that is of value. The same thing applies to production. Production is of course a valuable index of the Company's working, but there are many other things that have also to be taken into account. More important than immediate present production are costs and, in our peculiar circumstances, the progress of the new construction work. The last is probably the most important of all, because we are looking to the results from this new plant for our future profits and also because naturally construction to some extent interferes with operation. On all the points I have mentioned, however, I think we may be satisfied having regard to what happened last year.

The production and costs for the present year are improving steadily and we have every reason to expect that they will improve still further from now on and that in the cold weather we will recover the position we should have had in the cold weather of last year had there been no strike. That is, provided we get no further trouble with our labour. But I have said enough about that already. Full information as to the progress of the new construction is given in the report. It was also delayed by last year's strike.

FINANCIAL POSITION.

I need deal very briefly with the financial position of the Company. It has of course worsened very greatly. But fortunately it has happened that certain special sums which were set aside as reserves against contingencies, can be made available now. These reserves are largely on account of the income-tax we expected to have to pay on our profits. The profits have disappeared but with the disappearance goes the need of retaining these reserves. We have, therefore, taken them to depreciation.

With regard to the Debenture Sinking Fund, we have shown the sum to the credit of this to date on the Liability side of the Balance Sheet, taking exchange at 1/4. The profit on exchange in redeeming Debentures has been shown as a receipt. We are not satisfied that this is the correct way of showing this and we propose to have this point examined during the coming year. The alteration does not make any very great difference to the accounts and it is more a question of theoretical correct book-keeping than anything else."

The report was duly seconded.

In reply to questions put by Mr. Jagmohandas J. Kapadia in regard to carrying out certain reforms in the accounts of the Company, the Chairman assured the meeting that the suggestion made would receive the careful attention of the directors.

SALARY TO MR. PETERSON.

The proceedings were considerably enlivened when Mr. P. D. Shamdasani put certain questions and was not satisfied with the answers given by the Chairman. Mr. Shamdasani asked whether it was a fact or not that Mr. J. Peterson, as one of the directors of Messrs. Tata Sons, Ltd. (Managing Agents of the Company) was being paid salary or some emoluments which were charged into the revenue account of the Tata Steel Co. over and above the contracted minimum commission payable under the agreement to Messrs. Tata Sons.

CHAIRMAN'S EXPLANATION.

The Chairman admitted that an annual salary of Rs. one lakh was being paid to Mr. Peterson since 1924-25, and explained the circumstances that led to the arrangement. He said the Agents of the Tata Steel Co. agreed to forego portions of their own commission for ever in 1924-425 when the Company was in difficulties, and that in the same year they had to borrow a large sum of money by having to pay that portion of the commission to the lender. In consideration of this the Company also agreed to pay the salary of Mr. Peterson on the further consideration that Mr. Peterson will devote his full time in the service of the Company.

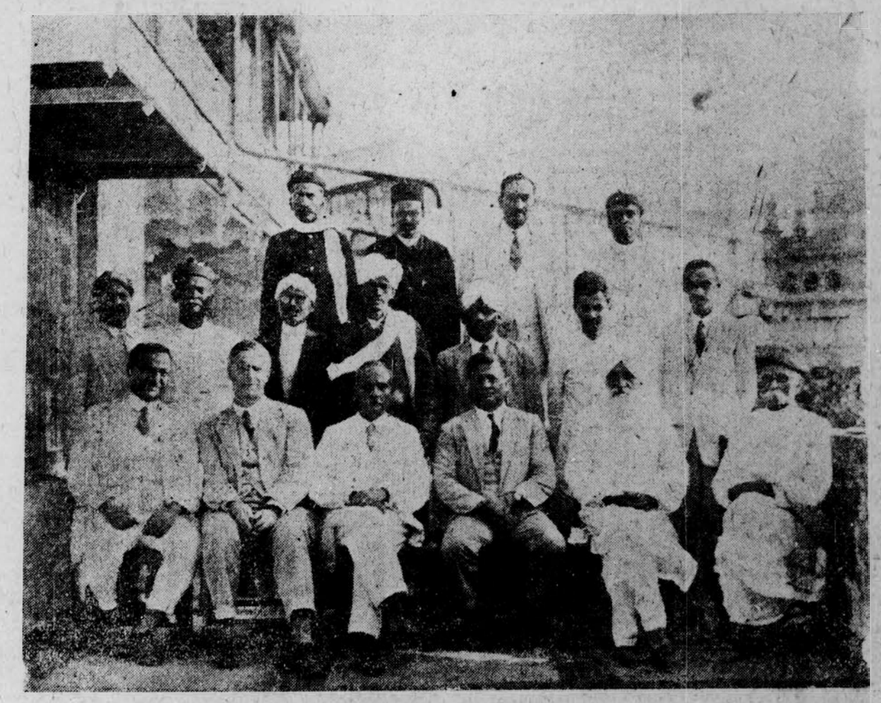
SEEK COUNSEL'S OPINION.

Mr. Shamdasani was evidently not satisfied with the answer and questioned the legality of that particular sum being paid to Mr. Peterson. Mr. Shamdasani wanted to move an amendment that the report be adopted subject to Counsel's opinion being taken on the point as to whether the Company was liable to pay to Mr. Peterson the annual salary of Rs. 1 lakh and pointed out that under the agreement the agency commission of Rs. 50,000 could only be paid.

In the meantime the Chairman agreed to Counsel's opinion being taken on the point and Mr. Shamdasani did not move the amendment. The report was then unanimously adopted.

Sir Cowasji Jehangir, Bart., Sir Purshottamdas Thakurdas and Sir Chunilal Mehta who retired by rotation were re-elected as Directors.

With the appointment of Auditors and with a vote of thanks to the Chairman, the meeting terminated.



A group of the Bombay Provincial Banking Inquiry Committee who were entertained at an "At Home" by the Committee of the Central Co-operative Institute on Wednesday.

DRIVING INDIANS OUT OF E. AFRICA

(Continued from page 1.)

the gains from learning by a Hindu, to be his separate property, Mr. Chamanlal's Bill to regulate the publication of reports of judicial proceedings in order to prevent injury to public morals, Mr. Gaya Prasad Sinha's Bill to abolish death sentences in the Penal Code, Mr. Ghuznavi's Bill amending the Mussalman Waqf Validating Act, Mr. Jayakar's Bill to amend the Special Marriage Act, Mr. B. Das' Bill amending the Penal Code, Mr. Amarnath Dutt's Bill to repeal the Bengal State Prisoners' Regulation.

PETROL REVENUE AND ROAD DEVELOPMENT.

Sir B. N. Mitra moved a resolution on road development, based on the results of the recent conference held in Simla. He said that the distribution of funds from the proceeds of the extra petrol revenue would be distributed to the provinces on the basis of consumption of petrol in each, one-tenth of the proceeds to be retained by the Government of India in the first two years, after which the position would be reconsidered.

Mr. Jayakar moved an amendment that deduction should be made of such amounts as may be required for grants-in-aid to the users of petrol for aviation purposes.

ATTITUDE OF MINISTERS DEPLORED.

Mr. Winterbotham supported the Government of India.

After lunch, the Assembly, without much discussion, agreed to the postponement of the resolution on road development till the Delhi session.

GENEVA CONVENTION AND MINIMUM WAGES.

Sir B. N. Mitra then moved the non-ratification of the Geneva Labour Convention regarding machinery for fixing minimum wages in certain trades. He said that the Whitley Commission would make an exhaustive enquiry into this subject in India, and this was not the time for India to ratify the Convention.

Mr. Chamanlal moved the postponement of the discussion to the Delhi session. This was carried.

Six official Bills of a minor character, already passed by the Council of State in its present session, were passed by the Assembly without discussion.

"UTTER FAILURE OF SASTRI MISSION."

Mr. K C Roy drew the attention to the position of Indians in East Africa after the publication of the Hilton Young Report and "the utter failure of the Sastri Mission." The attitude of the members of this House had convinced him that they took an abiding interest in the welfare of the 70,000 Indians, mostly Mahomedans, residing in East Africa. The importance of the India community in East Africa was fully explained in the Hilton Young Report itself. His complaint was that the Central Legislature has been denied the opportunity of discussing that great document which was of the utmost importance to the future progress of the Indian Nation, thanks to the hush-hush policy adopted by the Government of India.

WANTED EXPLANATION.

The report had been discussed by the Kenya Council, by the British Parliament and by the Mandates Commission at Geneva, but had been systematically withheld from this House. The Assembly was entitled to an explanation on this matter from Sir Fazli Husain. They were told that Mr. Sastri went as a free Agent to negotiate with the European and Indian communities in East Africa.

SENT ON FOOL'S ERRAND

Mr. Roy had authority to state that the Indian community did not want Mr. Sastri. No doubt Mr. Sastri had done a great deal to enhance India's prestige and self respect all over the world. But he was sent on a wrong mission, indeed, on a fool's errand by the Government of India. Hence it was no wonder that the Nairobi correspondent of the London "Times" described the result of his mission as a dismal failure, and that of Sir Samuel Wilson, as a great success.

NOT A FAIR DOCUMENT

Proceeding Mr. Roy referred to the Government of India's views as announced by Sir Frank Noyce a few days ago. He denied that the Hilton Young Report was an eminenetly fair document as it had been described.

The Government of India accepted the basic principle of the report. Was the principal of trusteeship or the dual policy or federation of the East African Colonies in any sense to be approved by the Government of India?

THIN END OF THE WEDGE

On the question of Federation, the East African deputation had definitely affirmed that they were opposed to it on principle for it was really the thin end of the wedge towards fears entertained by the depution were wellbased, for there were already emigration laws preventing Indian immigrants from entring East Africa on the ground that if immigration was allowed it would unduly interefere with the economic condition of the natives, this was but a myth for whatt they really feared was interference with the toconomic condition of the white settlers.

INDIANS DONE IN THE EYE.

Mr. Roy, proceeding urged the Assembly to stand by the Indians in East Africa and see tohat nothing was done to injure their interests, economic or political.

Mr. Roy feared that Mr. Sastri's dictum that if Kenya lost everyhing was lost, might happen to come true and the Government of India's support of the Majority recommendation was at best a pious wish.

"A REACTIONARY REPORT."

Sir Purshottamdas Thakurdas joined Mr. K. C. Roy in expressing disappointment at the Government's attitude and in stating that the Government of India had not realised the responsibility they had undertaken in carrying on the negotiations and expressing opinions of their own accord without taking the Assembly into their confidence, despite the pressure brought to bear on them to adopt that course. He charactorised the Hilton Young Commission's report as very reactionary and stated that it was only when they in India heard of the total failure of the Sastri Mission that they began to wonder what the Government of India's opinions were.

European commercial settlers in East Africa joined other European settlers there against a common roll soon after Sir Samuel Wilson's landing in East Africa. Hence the despondency and desperation which had been voiced by the East African Deputation to India. The Government of India, therefore, had done a disservice to themselves by not allowing discussion on the question of a common roll in this House. What India should insist upon was that there should be a common roll now and for ever and the Government of India would be selling the birthright of Indians in Kenya if they did not fight for this accepting nothing else.

A RACIAL QUESTION.

It was not a communal question but really a racial question aimed at the expropriation of the rights of Indians, who were pioneers in the colony. There could be no halfway house or compromise on this matter. The Government of India should back Pandit Kunzru in representations of the Indian case. A Ruling Prince told him (Sir Purshottamdas Thakurdas) a few days ago that if only Indian Princes would be allowed to identify themselves on this question, they would go further than the Assembly would ever go, for their subjects were in East Africa. Such, indeed, was the unanimity of feeling in India on the position of Indians in East Africa and Sir Purshottamdas Thakurdas hoped that Sir Fazli Hussain would give a suitable reply.

SIR FAZLI AGAINST HUSH-HUSH POLICY.

Sir Fazli Hussain said the report contained points of extreme difficulty. He was himself against a hush-hush policy. There had been no hush-hush policy. The Government of India's attitude since 1920 on questions of Indians overseas would prove that there had been no such policy. The moment the Hilton-Young report was published the Government of India invited the Emigration Committee and all Party leaders to advise them in pursuance of the convent on that questions concerning overseas were not party politics. The telegram of last March substantially embodied the views of the Emigration Committee. In March Government made it clear that theirs were tentative conclusions.

It was possible that there might be words and expressions which might not suit some taste or temperament, but in substance the Government of India had represented the Indian feeling to the Secretary of State.

MUST STAND BY INDIANS IN AFRICA.

Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya said it was the duty of every Indian to stand by the Indian Community in their demand for a common roll on which Government of India should not compromise in any degree.

Sir D'arcy Lindsay affirmed that the telegram of last March was substantially the same as that now sent to the Secretary of State. If that telegram was now published it would give a handle to opponents to carry on their propaganda.

DEWAN CHAMANLAL FIRM.

Dewan Chamanlal stood uncompromisingly for the common roll and Sir Abdul Qayum urged the Government of India to continue to advocate the Indian case before the Secretary of State.

Sir George Schuster, member of the Hilton-Young Commission, was glad that this was not the last occasion when the Report had to be discussed. He urged members to read the report more carefully for discussion at the Delhi session.

The Government of India's position was really one of advocates presenting one side of the case. As advocates they could plead their cause very vigorously. At the same time they should place themselves in the position of judges and visualise the position. The question then would be how to find a common path leading to the goal.

GOVT. ADMISSION.

Regarding the Hon. Mr. Sastri's mission he admitted it had proved a failure but they all hoped that the mere presence of a man like the Hon. Mr. Sastri was likely to improve the situation. Let them not give up hope for their appeal was now in London.

MOTION WITHDRAWN.

Mr. K. C. Roy withdrew his motion but objected to the new construction placed on the consitutional position of the Government of India. India was a High Contracting Party to the transaction and not a mere advocate. (Applause).

Supplementary demand which was raised in the debate was then granted and the Assembly adjourned "Sine die" amidst cheers. A. P.

BATTLE OF THE CLOCKS AGAIN

City Fathers Stick to Bombay Time

Once again the question of the adoption of Standard Time by the Bombay Municipality cropped up in the Corporation on Thursday and met with the same fate as before. Some councillors pleaded in the name of uniformity to adopt Standard Time and a corporator even quoted Mahatma Gandhi for that purpose but the argument had no effect and by a large majority the Corporation resolved to continue the Bombay Time as herctofore.

A HARDY ANNUAL.

Mr. M. A. Karanjawala moved:—

That the Corporation are of opinion that Standard Time be henceforth adopted for all municipal purposes. That the Commissioner be requested to set all Municipal clocks to Standard Time.

Captain A. J. De Souza seconded the proposition.

IN THE NAME OF PRESTIGE!

Mr. J. B. Boman-Behram opposed the proposition and said Mr. Karanjawala would have done better, if he had brought some resolution affecting the welfare of his Ward rather than bring the question of Standard Time which had been discussed several times before. He appealed in the name of the prestige of Bombay and of their departed leader Sir P. M. Mehta, to throw out the proposition. He moved an amendment to request the Commissioner to continue Bombay Time in all municipal clocks.

Mr. Mohanlal M. Desai seconded the amendment.

"YOU ARE AN IGNORAMUS."

Sir V. A. Dabholkar further supported the proposition and said if a referendum was taken of the Bombay Presidency comprising two crores of population, they would vote for Standard Time. Sir Vasantrao then read from the Indian Year Book stating that except Calcutta and Bombay, standard time was observed in whole India and that it was a universal time.

He threw the Indian Year Book across the table at Mr. Boman-Behram for his perusal.

Mr. Boman-Behram:—

I fling the book to your face. You are an ignoramus. (Laughter)

Sir Byramjee Jeejeebhoy speaking of the Bombay Time pointed out that Mahatma Gandhi observed Standard Time and if Sir P. M. Mehta lived to-day, he would have been ashamed of his "followers."

COMMISSIONER PLEADS FOR S. T.

The Municipal Commissioner said that Standard Time was observed all over the civilized world and by scientists and he appealed in the good name of the City to adopt Standard Time.

LOOK AT MANDVI.

Mr. Hussenbhoy A. Laljee opposed the proposition and for the information of the Municipal Commissioner said 99 per cent. of the Mandvi Ward which he represented observed Bombay Time.

Dr. G. V. Deshmukh said Standard Time had no basis for being called scientific time. Even if Sir P. M. Mehta was alive today and if he supported Standard Time, Dr. Deshmukh speaking for himself said he would have opposed it.

Closure was applied at this stage and the amendment of Mr. Boman-Behram was agreed to by a large majority.

The Corporation then adjourned till to-day.

CIVIC ADDRESS TO MYSORE DEWAN

VISION OF A UNITED INDIA

MADRAS, Sept. 2.

"We in Mysore have always condemned as pure illusion the idea that between Indian States and British India there can be any real antagonism of interest. The common destiny of the "two Indias" if I may use the expression, no less than the great communities inhabiting this great country, are bound together by ties of common patriotism, worshipping at the altar of a common diety" said Mr. Mirza Ismail, the Dewan of Mysore replying to welcome address presented to him by the Madras Corporation this evening at the Ripon Buildings before a distinguished gathering. The Dewan concluded: "May the time soon come when with economic harmony, political federation and real and spontaneous co-operation among communities, United India may be ready for her destiny."

The address was enclosed in a handsome silver casket and presented by Mr. Ramaswamy Mudaliar, President of the Corporation.

Later Mr. Ramaswamy Mudaliar entertained the Dewan to tea at the Victoria Public Hall where over 400 guests were present.—A.P.

Printed and published for the "Bombay Chronicle" Company Limited, by SORAB PALONJI KAPADIA, edited by SYED ABDUL LAH BRELVI, at the "Bombay Chronicle" Press, Hari Building Old Custom House Road, Bombay